

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER OFFICIAL JOURNAL

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

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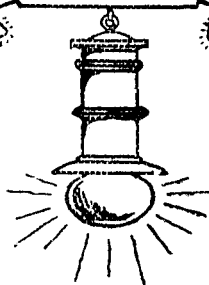
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March, 1913

AFFILIATED WITH THE
AMERICAN FEDERATION
OF LABOR IN ALL ITS
DEPARTMENTS

DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF
ORGANIZED LABOR

EDUCATION

THE ELECTRICAL



WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

OF THE

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor and
all Its Departments.

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY
THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

CHAS. P. FORD, International Secretary,

GENERAL OFFICES: PIERIK BUILDING

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Subscription, 25c per year, in advance.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The tenth of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

Second Class privilege applied for at the Post Office at Springfield, Illinois,
under Act of June 29th, 1906.



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THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

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VOL. XIII, No. 1

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., MARCH, 1913.

Single Copies, 10 Cents
25c per Year, in advance

Industrial Peace: Sins Committed In Its Name

American Federationist.

Deviations from normal industrial conditions which cause distress or inconvenience to the public are not infrequently followed by many and varied "remedies" proposed both by those whose motives are sincere and by those whose ultimate purposes are hostile to Labor's interests. Some form of compulsory arbitration is the dominating characteristic of the remedies proposed during this season, a revival of the same fad of fifteen years ago. The naivete and the simplicity with which some of the proposals are presented make one wonder how men of parts or practical experience can so completely fail to grasp the true nature of law-making. In truth, there are conditions that would seem to indicate that legislation is a machine process, that laws may be ground out with little regard to the principles involved or the probable effects upon those coming under their provisions. Our legislative mills turn out huge batches of such imperfect harmful laws each year. Yet the real statesman knows that mature, constructive legislation must always be squared with certain fundamental principles of good government and liberty, and that alluring proposals that will not stand such tests are only delusive snares.

Laws deal with the real stuff of life, and make or mar human lives. A life is not a mere scientific specimen to which different tests may be applied that incidentally the various reactions may be noted—but a life is something sacred and must be treated as such. Even the humblest, most repulsive being possesses that mysterious something we call soul—that which gives it dignity and distinction. The ignorant, misguided, or malevolent legislator who imposes conditions on this life stuff that hinder or mar the life and opportunity of any in-

dividual, assumes a tremendous and frightful responsibility.

Legislation intended to establish industrial peace must guard against any conditions that would restrict or limit freedom, the personal liberty of the workers. This is the most precious heritage of the toilers, gained by centuries of struggle, and is to be maintained at any sacrifice. In all industrial questions and proposals they must insist upon an exact and clearly defined distinction between the characteristics of wealth, the products of human energy, and those of life and labor—must insist that regulations and rules that apply to economic wealth do not by analogy apply to human labor power, the power to produce wealth, because that power is not a material commodity, but is an attribute inseparable from the individual. Legislation must be scrutinized, then, lest the workers (miscalled labor) be looked upon as chattels or pawns to be shifted and controlled at the will of governmental agents. Such a condition would be incompatible with the spirit of freedom and the temper of a liberty-loving nation.

Impetus was given to the promotion of compulsory arbitration by the report of the arbitration committee for the locomotive engineers last November. This committee, in addition to its finding upon the particular problems properly before it, took occasion to present personal views upon the general subject of industrial peace. As some of their more significant theories and statements have not been given wide publicity, it is timely to include them here. The following extracts indicate clearly that the ultimate purpose back of the proposal was the elimination of strikes, the weakening of organizations of labor rather than

an honest, sincere effort to secure industrial peace upon a basis of justice and freedom:

"It does not follow from the above (the actual award.—Ed.), that advances in pay to organized labor have been too frequent or too large, but merely that the question of an advance for a given class of labor engaged in work upon the public utilities should not depend upon organization, but upon justice." * * *

"While it is clear from the public point of view that a concerted strike of railway employes for a great region would be as intolerable as a strike of the postal clerks, on the other hand, the position of the employes is a very natural one. They feel under existing conditions that the power to strike is their only weapon of defense against employers and the only means by which they can enforce a betterment of their conditions of service. They realize, too, that the principle of concerted action, for all the railroads in a great section of the country, gives them a most effective weapon, and they are naturally loath to relinquish or impair it.

"While this is the situation under the present conditions, and the railway employes feel that they can not surrender their right to strike, the necessity would no longer exist for the exercise of this power if there were a wage commission which would secure them just wages.

"Finally it is the belief of the board that in the last analysis the only solution—unless we are to rely solely upon the restraining power of public opinion—is *too qualify the principle of free contract in the railroad service*. A strike in the army or navy is mutiny and universally punished as such. The same principle is applied to seamen because of the public necessity involved. A strike among postal clerks, as among the teachers of our public schools, would be unthinkable. In all these cases, the employment, to borrow a legal phrase, is affected with a public use; and this of necessity qualifies the right of free concerted action which exists in private employments."

The engineers' arbitration board approved the principles of the Canadian Industrial Disputes Act. Following this favorable recommendation for the Canadian Industrial Disputes Act, W. L. Mackenzie King, former Canadian Minister of Labor, was invited to address the Railway Business Association in New York. His address, laudatory of the Canadian law, was intended to give additional prestige to the recommendations of the arbitration board and to strengthen the ignorant, feverish, or hostile sentiment with regard to it among those

who have no personal knowledge of conditions and make no personal investigations upon which to base opinions. A new significance is given to these facts by the refusal of railroad managers to agree to arbitration with the locomotive firemen under the terms of the Erdman Act. Indeed, the present contest of the locomotive firemen is the result of apprehension created in the minds of the workers by that board. The managers refused to accept the form of arbitration prescribed by the law and demanded the form of arbitration that had given one finding for compulsory arbitration and would be likely to give another.

Quite in contrast to Mr. King's conclusions are the views of Otto M. Eidlitz whose experience has made him an expert on industrial conditions and forces in this country. He recently stated:

"It must be remembered, however, that Canadian cities are small and Canadian population homogeneous; the act might not work as well in the United States. The statement that the board has failed in only fifteen instances during five and a half years is most impressive, but facts more striking can be adduced from the industrial history of New York City, where employers and employed have worked together voluntarily, without any power of law in more instances than one.

"In the building trades alone, in New York City, only through entirely voluntary arbitration boards, there have been settled in one year three times as many controversies as were settled in all trades throughout the length and breadth of Canada through the Governmental plan, in the five and a half years in question. When are added to these the disputes which have been similarly settled in the other trades in New York City, and in the building trades and all the other trades in which there have been controversies in this spreading nation, realizing that each of these controversies involved thousands of workers to the Canadian hundreds, when all the labor troubles which have been prevented during the past year by the Erdman Act, are considered, and when are added to this grand total the difficulties prevented by the New York State Board of Arbitration, Mr. Mackenzie King's figures become less impressive.

"They become still less so when it is recalled that the State of New York alone has a population more than two millions greater than that of all the provinces of Canada combined. In one year in the United States there have been ten times as many men involved in the strike prevented under the Erdman Act as there are workmen in Canada."

As an illustration of how even well-intentioned men may be led to advocate things destructive to the permanent welfare of the working people, is the bill introduced by Senator Anthony J. Griffin of the New York Legislature to establish a court of arbitration. To indicate the sincerity and honesty of Mr. Griffin's motives, we quote from his speech explaining the bill:

"Today the labor union is not recognized in the law. I propose by this bill to recognize it. Heretofore the attitude of society toward the labor union has been one of suspicion mixed with fear and resentment. Charitable associations and organizations for the prevention of cruelty to animals are dignified by recognition in our statutes. Societies for the prevention of cruelty to man (for such is the real intent of the labor union) are flouted, feared and ignored.

"It is vain to say to the warring elements of society: 'Let there be peace' when one of the antagonists take the high and mighty stand that the other has no right to be considered as a factor worthy to be treated with.

"I read the other day this headline: 'Won't raise pay or accept union, say garment men,' and the body of the article explained that the manufacturers affected by the strike of the garment workers refused to recognize the union. Such a stand is preposterous and intolerable. There lies the seed of discord. Capital has looked on labor in ferment for relief as in rebellion and labor consequently has looked on capital as tyranny enthroned on the seat of Mammon.

"We are living in a new age where many of the time honored notions of the past must make way for, or be adapted to the changed condition of our industrial and commercial development. In the days when employers only employed a few men and lived on more or less intimate relations with them, there were no such problems to confront them as now press forward for solution. The labor union is a development of the age. It has evolved slowly and with difficulty. It had to meet a spirit of antagonism which is only another form for class hatred. That spirit is gradually disappearing; but sufficient remains to jeopardize the peaceful relations which ought to exist between the employer and the employed."

Surely, no one can question the honesty and sincerity of purpose of a legislator who will give utterance to such splendid expressions, and yet in an earlier part of his address in the Senate, Senator Griffin declared that his bill, while recognizing the trade and labor union as a definite, tangible, and re-

sponsible factor in society provided that the labor union should nominate one judge of the court of arbitration, the employers another, and the Governor of the State should select a third, who "shall be a counselor of the Supreme Court of the State," and who shall be the presiding judge of the court of arbitration. Mark the language—a "court" of arbitration. It is to be sanctified by all the legends and traditions and halos of the judiciary. Now, legislation of this nature by making conciliation and arbitration statutory and compulsory would destroy all beneficial effects that have accrued, and obviously will accrue, from conciliation and arbitration because of its voluntary character. The initiative for such settlements would no longer be private and a manifestation of the real convictions or relations of the parties to it—it would become something formal, conventional, superimposed by the agents of governmental authority and power. Conciliation and arbitration presuppose that the disputants mutually and voluntarily consent to meet each other, and this attitude is the source of all the resulting benefits. That the State should assume jurisdiction in industrial disputes, issue injunctions, citations, findings, awards, and decisions and then enforce compliance by the power of the State, is subversive to liberty and destructive to the American Republic itself.

This legislative proposal of Mr. Griffin's would increase the power of the present Board of Conciliation and Arbitration and would establish a court of arbitration, consisting of three judges with power to hear and determine all controversies between employers and employees.

The paragraph providing for registration is based upon the false assumption that labor (workers) and capital (products) are alike quantities and would be operating under like and equal conditions; accordingly, the old demand for incorporating the unions is introduced in a new guise. It is provided that any seven or more persons may file the required certificate and shall then be deemed a trade union under the terms of the act. In case of any controversy affecting business of a public or quasi-public nature, the public can appeal to this court. When such a petition has been made the court is empowered to issue and serve a citation of arbitration which shall operate as an injunction to restrain either party from commission or omission of any act ordered to be performed or omitted. The measure would thus give legal, statutory authority to some of the abuses of which workers

have long complained and from which they have been seeking redress. This would provide "legal" authority and power for a most dangerous invasion of the rights of the working people.

Most serious objections would arise in enforcing findings and awards which would have the effect of law and would be enforced by the same machinery. Failure to abide by the terms decreed by the tribunal would be punishable by fine, and in lieu of fines, attachment on belongings—or imprisonment? Here is evident again the injustice of our system of penalties—the poor are imprisoned, the wealthy merely pay a fine which usually represents to them not even an inconvenience.

The bill furthermore provides that trade agreements may be filed with the court of arbitration agents and then have the effect of "judgments of the court." The purpose here is to put the power of the State back of such agreements and to make them in effect laws. As a result, these agreements would take on the rigidity and the inflexibility associated with laws and legal machinery, a result which experience has proven should be avoided. The old Quarter Sessions fixed wages by law, and woe betide those who sought a change. It is the flexibility of the trade agreement, the freedom from governmental association, that have meant so much for the development of better mutual relations and confidence between employers and employees. The distinguishing characteristics of Americans have been individual initiative and constructive imagination, ability to work out problems and to get results. Should sanction be given to a policy that restricts the operation of these powers, the citizens of our country would be of less sturdy breed, less virile and less progressive, and withal the Republic would be bereft of its chief characteristics.

Senator Griffin's bill does not have all the pronouncedly vicious provisions found in some compulsory arbitration laws; in some respects it is worse, particularly in its injunction and citations clauses. The bill would have little effect upon industrial controversies and would be impotent to promote industrial peace. It would establish a principle overthrowing freedom. When a serious industrial crisis should come, immediate "remedies" would be sought. The easy and obvious course would be to grant "more power to the court" to enforce its findings, awards, and decisions. Drastic additions to the principle of this bill would give an impetus to a movement leading to political and industrial absolutism.

When recently in Albany, for a conference upon labor legislation, being invited to address the Senate of the New York Legislature, we said:

"You must recognize that we are emerging from an era of political statesmanship into the better, wider, more humane era of industrial statesmanship. It is our duty to devote some attention to the protection of the lives of the young and innocent from the cupidity of those who would drive children to work who should be in the schoolroom and the play-ground enjoying God's sunshine. It is our duty to deal with great fundamental problems.

"Organized labor has paved the way for all these species of bills of a humanitarian character. It is political wisdom, business sagacity and humanitarian statesmanship when every act and effort is directed to improving the physical, mental, and moral well-being of the great mass of our people. A State labor department should be a department effective in accomplishment—not necessarily like a police officer with a club, but the censor and advisor to bring about the best possible conditions for industrial life."

At a recent public meeting in New York City, participating in a discussion upon industrial arbitration, we said in part:

"Compulsory arbitration would be nothing but slavery. The working men and women of the United States will fight rather than accept compulsory arbitration of their labor difficulties as proposed in a measure now before the New York Legislature.

"I should like to know what some of you gentlemen have in mind by model mediation and arbitration laws. For my part, I shall never consent to any enactment of laws that will limit the rights to which workmen are entitled by God, by nature, and by the laws of the country. I agree with the worthy desire to avoid strikes, but do you gentlemen imagine that you can escape responsibility by making natural activities unlawful? You may compress steam, but as sure as nature's law operates, you will ultimately have an explosion.

"The attempt to get away from strikes by the methods proposed would simply have the same effect as to attempt to compress steam or power in too limited a space. You may do that for a while, but you will have an explosion, from which no power on earth is potent to afford protection. You may make the stoppage to work illegal, but you will not stop the assertion of the right of workers to stop working. You want to get away from the turmoils resultant

from industrial conflicts, and I want to join you in this; but don't burden our laws or our system or our lives with conditions that will make our troubles a thousandfold more.

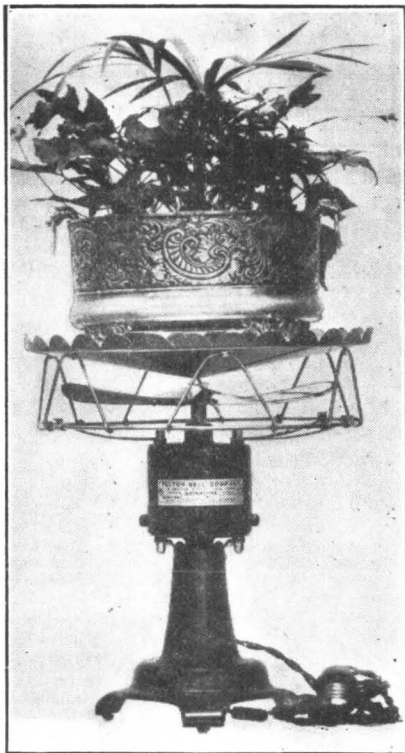
"When the State by law undertakes to stop that right, it has re-established slavery, not the slavery of the black, but the slavery of the white. You may make the stoppage of work illegal, but you can not make it inherently wrong. I have advocated voluntary arbitration all my life, but I resent with whatever strength God gave me the endeavor to force a poisonous virus into the veins of labor—in other words, to compel arbitration.

"The dilettantes and faddists who go in for sociological mental slumming expeditions and then, like the Pharisees, pass by on the other side, do not improve the conditions of the masses, but it is the strike or the power to strike that wins concessions.

"If it had not been for the anthracite miners' strike and the garment and needle workers' strike, these faddists might have gone on talking sympathetically and then walked down the street without accomplishing a thing.

"All the features of compulsory arbitration are to prevent strikes by making it illegal for men and women to stop work—to make it punishable by fine or imprisonment if they stop work. They call it the strike in modern English, but it is nothing more than stopping work. Allow the law to pass making this illegal and slavery will be re-established. Instead of slavery of the black, it will be of the white. I want to help you improve modern conditions, but I do not want to make them a thousand times worse. I advocate voluntary arbitration, but I resent the attempt of any man to force manacles upon the wrists of labor."

This movement to introduce legal machinery and methods into industrial affairs is in marked contrast to the conviction growing ever stronger among those who really know that our judicial machinery and practices are wholly out of joint and ineffective for securing justice in the industrial relations of workers and employers or of society. The legal theory is to take into account only the individual deed, not the circumstances or forces which produced it, or the human equation and aspiration for a better life. Industrial peace and justice will not come by judicial finding and award or by enforcing penalties.



AN ORNAMENTAL TABLE ELECTRIC
FAN MOTOR.

The accompanying illustration shows a novel and artistic design of an electric table fan, so constructed that all parts of the table and room receive an equal distribution of air at the same time and all the time, the deflector causing a continuous direct breeze on all sides, this result being impossible to achieve with any other form of electric fan.

This device is most efficient in its operation, and the deflecting plate forms a convenient stand for a fern dish or flowers. The entire equipment is an ornament to the table, being beautifully finished in polished nickel and dull satin jet. A silk covered cord conducts the current from the plug of an ordinary lamp socket to the universal electric motor.



OBITUARY



J. Connolly, L. U. No. 9, Chicago, Ill.

W. Green, L. U. No. 9, Chicago, Ill.

J. Prendergast, L. U. No. 49, Chicago, Ill.

T. Verfurth, L. U. No. 72, Waco, Tex.

D. Doncourt, L. U. No. 419, New York,

J. F. Cloud, L. U. No. 100, Fresno, Cal.
N. Y.

W. Gregory, L. U. No. 419, New York,
N. Y.

Jos. Doran, L. U. No. 534, New York,
N. Y.

F. Harrington, I. O., Springfield, Ill.
field, Ill.



IN MEMORIAM

Whereas, Through the death of our respected Brother W. H. Gregory, Local No. 419, loses one of its most valued and worthy members; therefore, be it

Resolved, That out of respect for him our charter be draped for a period of thirty days and that a letter of condolence be sent to his widow and copy of this resolution be inserted in our official journal.

J. T. Ryan,
A. Karn,
George J. Graf,
H. L. Stalljoharm.

Whereas, Omnipotent God, in His all-wise Providence, has called away our honored friend and brother, John W. Yount, late Financial Secretary of Local Union No. 9, I. B. E. W., who died January 17th, 1913, and who was for many years an ardent and faithful worker in the cause of our beloved principles, and who, in the vigor of life and the enjoyment of all the blessings of manhood, was but a short time ago one of the most truly active members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; and

Whereas, The death of "Johnny," as he was familiarly known to most of us, should serve as a reminder of the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death. His cheerful and happy disposition was to all who knew him a bright gleam of sunshine, and gave ample evidence of a heart pure and warm, and beloved and respected not only by the members of Local Union No. 9, but endeared in the hearts of all of us who shared the pleasure of his acquaintance; and

Whereas, He has gone from our midst the memory of him will linger here and be to all of us a vision of God's richest blessings on earth—a loyal, energetic brother unionist, and a kind and loving husband and father; and

Whereas, We, the members of Local Union No. 713, I. B. E. W., are deeply sensible that in the death of Brother Yount, our sister Local No. 9, has lost a staunch comrade and valued member, his unswerving devotion to union principles will, we feel sure, cause his untimely death to be felt as a most serious loss not to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers alone, but to the cause of organized labor throughout this entire country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 713, I. B. E. W., in regular meeting assembled, February 18, 1913, extend to the officers and members of Local Union No. 9, I. B. E. W., and through them to the bereaved wife and relatives of the deceased, our heartfelt sympathy and condolences for their great loss and affliction, the only consolation possible at a time like this; and, be it further

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this union; that the Secretary be instructed to forward two copies to Local Union No. 9, I. B. E. W., one of which to be intended for the bereaved family; and that he also forward one copy to the International office for publication in the Electrical Worker.

(Signed)

F. A. Lundmark,
Sam Holman,
P. J. McGinn.

Whereas, Local Union No. 419, I. B. E. W., has been called upon to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of two of its most worthy members, Brothers Richard Doncourt and Frank Harrington;

Therefore, be it Resolved that we drape our charter in mourning for thirty days and send letter of condolence to the widow of Brother Doncourt and the mother of Brother Harrington and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local and a copy forwarded to the International office for publication in our Official Journal.

J. T. Ryan,
Recording Secretary.



MY! DOESN'T SHE GROW,
SEEMS ONLY YESTODAY
THAT SHE WAS A BABY!
SHE'S GETTING BIG AND
STRONG. YOU SHOULD
BE VERY PROUD OF HER
~~AME~~ BEFORE LONG SHE'LL
MAKE YOU SIT UP AND
TAKE NOTICE'!

WHAT DO YOU
THINK OF MY
YOUNGEST,
SAM?

WATCH HER GROW.

Official Journal of the
INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
Published Monthly.

F. J. McNulty, Supervising Editor
CHAS. P. FORD, Editor.
Pierik Bldg., Springfield, Ill.

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Pierik Bldg., Springfield, Ill.
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International Vice-President - L. C. Grasser
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Second District - F. L. Kelley
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Third District - M. P. Gordon
Union Labor Temple, Pittsburg, Pa.
Fourth District - F. E. Dolan
100 Main St., Wheeling, W. Va.
Fifth District - Harvey W. Raven
7956 Constance Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Sixth District - Frank Swor
517 Hemphill St., Ft. Worth, Tex.
Seventh District - H. M. Scott
573 N. St. Louis St., Los Angeles, Cal.

NOTICE.

Local No. 69, Dallas, Texas, desire to inform all members that traveling cards, that have been altered, mutilated, or changed in any manner, will receive no consideration or not be accepted by Local No. 69.

NOTICE.

If you have subscribed for The Worker, and do not receive it, notify the editor immediately.

NOTICE.

If your subscription has expired, renew promptly.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Should you change your address, do not fail to notify the editor, so that the transfer can be made on our subscription book, which will assure your receiving The Worker at your new address.

NOTICE.

Local No. 643, Springfield, Massachusetts hereby informs anyone interested that the initiation fee of journeymen wiremen now stands at \$25.00.

NOTICE.

Local No. 78, Atlanta, Georgia, has placed in force section eight, article fourteen of the constitution on account of the pending trouble in that city.

NOTICE.

Chas. Herkimer, lineman, age 41. Write to your brother, Outis R. Herkimer,, 457 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Michigan.

COMPLETE VOTE ON DEATH CLAIM
OF M. J. RILEY, NO. 267.

	Yes	No
M. P. Gordon	X	
H. W. Raven	X	
F. L. Kelley	X	
F. Swor	X	
F. E. Dolan	X	
H. M. Scott	X	

LOCALS AFFILIATING SINCE JANUARY 1, 1913.

L. U. No. 26—Washington, D. C.
L. U. No. 28—Baltimore, Md.
L. U. No. 130—New Orleans, La.
L. U. No. 158—Green Bay, Wis.
L. U. No. 165—Newport News, Va.
L. U. No. 183—Lexington, Ky.
L. U. No. 206—Jefferson City, Mo.
L. U. No. 226—Topeka, Kans.
L. U. No. 318—Knoxville, Tenn.
L. U. No. 321—LaSalle, Ill.
L. U. No. 354—Salt Lake.
L. U. No. 362—Kankakee, Ill.
L. U. No. 392—Troy, New York.
L. U. No. 394—Auburn, N. Y.
L. U. No. 397—Paraiso, C. Z.
L. U. No. 403—Roanoke, Va.
L. U. No. 407—Marquette, Mich.
L. U. No. 410—Calgary, Can.
L. U. No. 423—Waterbury, Conn.
L. U. No. 443—Montgomery, Ala.
L. U. No. 453—Billings, Mont.
L. U. No. 461—Aurora, Ill.
L. U. No. 462—Waycross, Ga.
L. U. No. 463—Montreal, Que., Can.
L. U. No. 464—Schenectady, New York.
L. U. No. 579—Globe, Ariz.
L. U. No. 583—El Paso, Texas.
L. U. No. 635—Gary, Ind.



EDITORIAL



F. J. McNULTY

EFFICIENCY THE PARAMOUNT FACTOR.

A High Standard of Efficiency as to the practical ability of our members should be the aim of all local unions. A membership card of our Brotherhood should signify that the holder thereof is a finished mechanic in his particular branch of our business. Such efficiency means more to a local union than anything else it means that our employers will have confidence in our Brotherhood through reason of the fact that when he employs a member holding a journeyman's card, he can send him out on a job with the knowledge and the confidence that the job will be done according to specifications and inspection laws, with no waste of material or time.

It means that before a member can receive a journeyman's card he will have served the required and necessary length of time at our trade.

It means that a member holding a journeyman's card as an inside wireman will not undertake to pass himself off on the employer as a journeyman lineman nor a journeyman shopman and vice versa.

The fact that a member has worked at outside electrical work for ten years, does not qualify him to do the work of the inside electrical worker or the shop electrical worker. Nor does ten years' experience as a shopman or an inside wireman qualify a member to do the work of a journeyman lineman.

The theory of a universal card in our business is impracticable and impossible and cannot be maintained unless at the sacrifice of our Brotherhood.

There are members in our organization qualified to work at all branches of our business as journeymen, but those men are few and far between, and you will find if you investigate, that they have served their time at all branches.

Let the boss be the judge you may say! Well, that is just what we should, avoid, we should not ask any employer to put a man to work in order to find out if he is an efficient mechanic. It is unfair to him and quite unreasonable.

We require the employer to pay us for every hour we work for him. Is it fair to expect him, the employer to pay the wages of a member who represents himself as a qualified journeyman wireman and who shows the employer our card, marked journeyman wireman, and who is employed on those representations and after he has put a job on the hummer so that it takes a competent journeyman three days to fix up the mistake of an incompetents efforts of one day,

We believe our organization is responsible for the damage done, and further we believe our organization should pay for it, and what is more, we believe the working card of such incompetents should be taken away and not returned again until they qualify as to their practical ability.

The very men that are incompetent to do inside electrical work, may be a number one mechanics in the outside business and vice versa, but that does not justify us in compelling the employers to pay for the damages done by

them through ignorance of the work they undertook to do and which they are allowed to undertake to do by reason of the fact that they hold in their possession a paid-up card of our Brotherhood.

You may deem it strange, but nevertheless it is a fact, that our members who want to go from one branch of our calling to another, regardless of their ability, are not those who learned their trade under the control of our Brotherhood, but men who joined as journeymen in some city where the local union was lax in enforcing our laws relative to the admission of members.

The mechanics of all branches of our trade know the impossibility of their being able to go out and preform the duties of a journeyman in any other branch of our trade but their own.

It is unsound and unreasonable to think that an inside wireman can go out and fill the position of a cable splicer, he may make a bluff, but that is all. His bluff is soon called and the Brotherhood is the only one that suffers by such bluffs.

Local unions cannot be to strict on this important question. Bear in mind that efficiency is of greater moment to their future success and welfare than numbers no one should be admitted to membership as a journeyman member unless he can qualify as to the required length of experience and to his practical ability. We should all bear in mind that every incompetent we admit, is hurting our chances for better wages and working conditions.

The fact that an applicants application is signed by the President and Business Agent or in fact all the popular members of your local union should not surpercede the questions has he served the required length of time at the trade. Is he qualified to do the work required of a journeyman.

A high initiation fee is not a bar to the incompetent. That will only bar the fellow that cannot raise the amount required for first payment, which is only 20% of the initiation fee. A fixed fake examination will not keep them out. Our laws are sufficient to keep them out if you will enforce them.

THE WISE GUY. Do you know the wise Guy. The fellow that knows every thing finds fault with every thing and as a rule spoils every thing he undertakes to do. Surely you have met him somewhere on your travels, for the woods are full of them. He is all swelled up with his own importance, he thinks he is a born leader of men. If the International Officers do not call on him before any other member when they are in the City, he is offended. If the local officers do not consult him on all matters before they take action thereon, he is offended, in fact, very officer both Local and International, that does not bow to his wishes, is placed on his unfair list and he never rests in peace until he gets their scalps. He cares not whether they are fulfilling the duties of their respective offices, honestly, and efficiently or not, that cuts no ice with him, he is continually after them. When the officer makes a mistake, as all of us are sure to do, Mr. Wise Guy is in his glory, he heralds it, in the shop, on the job, on the sidewalk, in the bar-room, writes to his friends about it all over the country, of course he does not tell the truth about it, he generally adds a lot of lies to it that makes it sound dreadful, it is not a mistake with him. Oh, No; it is the deliberate act of a selfish dishonest and incompetent, officer, who should be removed immediately or at least not re-elected to office.

When the Wise Guy is after the scalp of an International Officer he usually sets down and writes him letters asking for some information, or some question relative to his standing or the law, which is the duty of the officer to answer, and as soon as he receives the reply he starts his tirade, shows the envelope with the officers return address on, and assures his hearers he has the correct dope straight from headquarters.

The letter he receives he never allows any one to see, it is a personal letter and of course Mr. Wise Guy is too honorable to let any one read a personal letter. His purpose is to try and create a feeling against the officer for naturally the members who do not know Mr. Wise Guy, will wonder how it is the officer will send such information to him and not to the local union.

When you meet one of these Wise Gentlemen that tells of the information he secures by letter from an officer or any Local Union insist on reading the letter. If he does not let you read it, pass him up as a dangerous man, to associate with. If you should by chance get the opportunity to read it compare it with what he told you it contained and you will need no further proof of his character.

Mr. Wise Acre, is a deterrent to the progress of his local union as well as the Brotherhood, he should not be allowed to go unchecked. When he is caught with the goods he should be punished as a disturber and disorganizer.

If there were enough desirable offices, International and Local, whereby every Mr. Wise Guy could be placed in one, we would never hear of him as his ambition would be realized.

But then the question would arise: What would become of our organization.

OUR LABEL. Practically the first definite step looking to the establishment of the Brotherhood's Label was taken by the Louisville Convention. The Chicago Convention reaffirmed the action of the Louisville Convention relative to the use of the Union Label on electrical devises, fixtures, etc., and further recommended that the general use of the Brotherhood's label be advanced and promoted as rapidly as practicable. To this end the officers and many local unions have worked tirelessly with the result that a very substantial gain has been made during the past year in the number of labels issued from the I. O. as is shown by the following figures. During the year of 1911 the total number of metal labels issued for panel boards and appliances was 2,347, while during 1912 the number was 3,675, a gain of 1,328. A corresponding gain was made in the number of paster paper labels for use on fixtures as the number issued for this purpose during 1911 was 33,891, while 62,375 were used during the year of 1912. A gain of 28,484. We believe that this showing will exceed the results expected by our membership and we further believe that the use of our label can be increased during the coming year if our membership would give the question the attention it deserves.

To properly advance the general use of our label will require the co-operation of all our locals. Our Brotherhood has reached the stage of growth that we number among our membership, not only the men who install electrical appliances, but the men who manufacture them as well. Many manufacturers have readily consented to use our label. Many reasons could be given for this, but the main reason is that many of the customers of these firms that use our label realize that the label assures them that skilled mechanics were employed to manufacture the article whatever

it happened to be, and was a reasonable guarantee that the purchaser could expect good service.

We also should not lose sight of the fact that the progress we have made in having our label used as extensively as it has been, is due to our locals in some localities insisting on the apparatus they installed bearing the label. It is fully realized that many localities are not in a position at present to insist on this condition, but much good could be accomplished if our locals and members thereof would point out to those about to have electrical work done, the advantages labeled goods offer.

Many switch and panel board factories use our label. This is also true with many fixture factories and it will not be as long a step as many of our members may think before our label will appear on circuit breakers, motors, generators, wire and cable. In fact, every appliance known to the electrical world.

At the present time one of the largest wire and cable factories in the United States is operated exclusively by members of the Brotherhood. It is perfectly reasonable to assume that if the demand for union made wire and cable was sufficient it would not be difficult to have the firms employing our members to consent to use the label. The same could be said regarding firms manufacturing motors, generators, etc. Our label will advance just as fast as the demand for it increases. We should therefore create as large a demand as possible for products bearing our label for if we don't do our utmost to influence the general use of our label we cannot expect others to do it for us. We therefore urge our membership to extend the use of the Brotherhood's label all possible.

AMENDING OUR CONSTITUTION IN CONVENTION.

Sec. 2 of Art. 33 of our laws state:

This Constitution or the Local rules herein contained can be amended at the regular session of the I. C., by a majority vote of the delegates present. Provided said amendment has been received by I. S. previous to opening of convention. All such amendments must be submitted by the I. S. within thirty days after Convention adjourns, to the L. U.'s for their approval or rejection as a whole. Said vote to be returned to the I. S. by each L. U. within sixty days after said Convention. A majority vote of the members voting shall be necessary to sustain such amendment.

This law means if you want to amend the Constitution you must have your proposed amendment in the hands of the I. S. before the Convention convenes.

And we should not forget the fact that the Convention cannot consider any amendments submitted after the Convention is called to order, per the rulings and action of our Rochester Convention, as well as the above law.

All such amendments will then be referred to the Constitution committee and will come before the convention for action thereon when the Constitution committee reports.

The Constitution Committee of our three previous Conventions met previous to the convening of the Convention, and went over the proposed amendments in the hopes it would save the time of the Convention. This was changed by the Rochester Convention, where it was decided that no

amendments to our Constitution would be considered by the Convention if they were not in the hands of the International Secretary previous to the Convention convening. This should be remembered by all Locals and Delegates that have amendments to offer. We should bear in mind that each amendment submitted to the Convention in accordance with the above law, will be subject to debate and action of the Convention, when the Constitution Committee makes its report to the Convention in accordance with the regular parliamentary rules of our Brotherhood. This will give ample opportunity to all Delegates to speak for or against the adoption of all amendments submitted to the Convention in accordance with the above law.

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

All Labor Unions should be affiliated with the State Federation of Labor of their respective States. The State Federations of Labor are doing a great work, they are responsible for the many laws now in force in the various states that bettered the conditions of the man and women of Labor.

To protect the interest of organized Labor in the Legislative Halls of the respective states, it is necessary for the State Federation to maintain a legislative committee there. To do this costs money, the only revenue a State Federation of Labor has, is the per capita they received from each affiliated union which is very small. It is not an uncommon occurrence for a State Federation to have to withdraw its representatives during the session of the Legislature, owing to lack of funds. This is a deplorable situation but nevertheless a fact.

It is the duty of all trade unionists to pay their share to continue the good work of the State Federation, this can be done by all Local Unions affiliating with their respective State Federation of Labor immediately if they have not done so to date.

Reid, Murphy and Sullivan and some of their cohorts, are advocating a lineman's Brotherhood. We wonder how long they will get away with that dope. We will hazard the opinion they will not get away with it as long as they did with their statement that McNulty was a crook, that they had it on him and they would have him in jail. Let us see that was five years ago. McNulty is not in jail, never was in jail in his life for any reason, not even for one minute, never was out on bail, is not now out on bail. They got sufficient per capita tax on the strength of that statement and other lies to support them all that time.

If they get away with their lineman's Brotherhood dope, they deserve credit as first-class per capita eaters.

The telephone operators of Boston and vicinity are arranging for a reception in honor of the Delegates who will attend our Boston Convention in September.

While the operators have not been organized two years, they have made wonderful progress. The last reception held under their auspices was the talk of the labor movement of Boston.

All delegates can feel sure of spending one enjoyable evening during the convention, as guests of our sisters who have set an example which all telephone operators throughout our entire jurisdiction should follow.

We welcome to the fold New Orleans, La.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; El Paso, Tex.; Pasadena, Calif.; Billings, Mont.; Montgomery, Ala.; Auburn, N. Y.; Parios, C. Z., Panama; Knoxville, Tenn.; Terrel, Tex.; La Salle, Ill.; Crown Point, Ind.; Troy, N. Y.; Marquette, Mich.; New Port News, Va.; Montreal, Can.; Lexington, Ky.; Topeka, Kan.; Gary, Ind.; Aurora, Ill.; Jefferson City, Mo.; Steubinsville, Ohio; Globe, Azi., and Salt Lake City, Utah. The wave of organization among the electrical workers of our country is on, they want to be with the bona fide, recognized International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Push the good work along.

Pay no attention to rumors you hear about the disloyalty of Local Union No. 6 of San Francisco, California. Local No. 6 is loyal and at no time was the question of seceding from the Brotherhood over contemplated or even considered thereby. In fact a seceder is an undesirable citizen in the eyes of that Local Union.

The International President has been on the Coast since Feb. 15. He will not finish his work until the 10th day of April, when he will have finished his work in California, Oregon and Washington.

How about your Ammendments to our Constitution. What have you done in the matter? Remember all amendments must be in the hands of the International Secretary before the convention convenes.

The press Secretary of your Local Union should send a letter for publication each month in the Worker. Insist on him doing so.

Meetings of Local Unions that are poorly attended usually undertake to decide the biggest questions. Moral: Attend every meeting.

Do you watch the missing official receipt numbers published in the Worker each month? It will pay you to do so.

The wise man knows his own business, and does not worry about the business of the other fellows.

Trade agreements, when entered into, should be adhered to strictly during their legal existence.

Purchase your Local Union supplies from the International Office.

A paid-up card is a better introduction than pass words and past records.

Are you receiving your Worker regularly? If not drop us a post card.

Strive for efficiency, rather than numbers. It will pay you in the end.

Our Laws are our guide. It is our duty to follow them.

Are you watching us grow?

LOCAL Union Official
Receipts up to and in-
cluding the 10th of the
current month ■ ■ ■

Members' receipts received from Local Unions from February 11 to March 10, inclusive:

- L. U. No. 1—No. 244873 to 245066.
 L. U. No. 5—No. 38404, 38407, 38411.
 L. U. No. 5—No. 38434 to 38651.
 L. U. No. 6—No. 226041 to 226303.
 L. U. No. 8—No. 108288 to 108367.
 L. U. No. 17—No. 273980 to 274235.
 L. U. No. 20—No. 98040 to 98077.
 L. U. No. 22—No. 148860 to 148906.
 L. U. No. 34—No. 136071 to 136117.
 L. U. No. 38—No. 248293 to 248681.
 L. U. No. 41—No. 239961 to 240000.
 L. U. No. 41—No. 293251 to 293409.
 L. U. No. 49—No. 75302 to 75384.
 L. U. No. 52—No. 249315.
 L. U. No. 52—No. 249351 to 249461.
 L. U. No. 56—No. 180991 to 181080.
 L. U. No. 61—No. 225410 to 225553.
 L. U. No. 68—No. 51539 to 51649.
 L. U. No. 69—No. 62919 to 63000.
 L. U. No. 69—No. 301501 to 301516.
 L. U. No. 72—No. 157614 to 157639.
 L. U. No. 85—No. 127462 to 127500.
 L. U. No. 85—No. 294001 to 294336.
 L. U. No. 86—No. 169213 to 169306.
 L. U. No. 96—No. 211799 to 211889.
 L. U. No. 98—No. 245724 to 245840.
 L. U. No. 100—No. 89478 to 89502.
 L. U. No. 102—No. 175240 to 175271.
 L. U. No. 103—No. 258851 to 259110.
 L. U. No. 104—No. 274867 to 275100.
 L. U. No. Sub-104—No. 236143 to 236250.
 L. U. No. Sub-104—No. 234751 to 235113.
 L. U. No. 108—No. 127651 to 127657.
 L. U. No. 110—No. 144325, 28, 29, 33, 35, 37, 40, 46, 49, 57, 62, 65, 68, 73, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 84, 87, 88, 92, 97, 99.
 L. U. No. 110—No. 144400, 23, 33, 36, 38, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 64, 65, 66, 67.
 L. U. No. 110—No. 144469 73, 74, 75.
 L. U. No. 110—No. 144478 to 144487.
 L. U. No. 110—No. 144489, 90.
 L. U. No. 110—No. 144492 to 144511.
 L. U. No. 110—No. 144514 to 144518.
 L. U. No. 110—No. 144519 to 144563.
 L. U. No. 110—No. 144564 to 144575.
 L. U. No. 110—No. 144577 to 144579.
 L. U. No. 110—No. 144582 to 144585.
 L. U. No. 110—No. 144587 to 144588.
 L. U. No. 110—Nos. 144590, 93, 94.
 L. U. No. 110—No. 144600 to 144608.
 L. U. No. 110—No. 144611 to 144613.
 L. U. No. 110—No. 144616 to 144617.
 L. U. No. 110—No. 144621 to 144630.
 L. U. No. 110—No. 144632 to 144639.
 L. U. No. 110—No. 144641 to 144653.
 L. U. No. 110—Nos. 144656, 57, 59.
 L. U. No. 110—No. 144660, 62, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71.
 L. U. No. 116—No. 36328 to 36360.
 L. U. No. 117—No. 209551 to 209555.
 L. U. No. 121—No. 156045 to 156063.
 L. U. No. 124—No. 184286 to 184500.
 L. U. No. 124—No. 27675 to 276850.
 L. U. No. 130—No. 302251 to 302302.
 L. U. No. 133—No. 223588 to 223594.
 L. U. No. 134—No. 145237 to 144500.
 L. U. No. 134—No. 267751 to 267895.
 L. U. No. 134—No. 264751 to 265500.
 L. U. No. 134—No. 268501 to 269250.
 L. U. No. 135—No. 208577 to 208584.
 L. U. No. 136—No. 273079 to 273150.
 L. U. No. 140—No. 31938 to 31970.
 L. U. No. 142—No. 214767 to 214964.
 L. U. No. 146—No. 177153 to 177171.
 L. U. No. 149—No. 93566 to 93594.
 L. U. No. 164—No. 205080 to 205282.
 L. U. No. 165—No. 288001 to 288020.
 L. U. No. 175—No. 195899 to 195932.
 L. U. No. 177—No. 93970 to 94048.
 L. U. No. 183—No. 305251 to 305280.
 L. U. No. 184—No. 232576 to 232577.
 L. U. No. 184—No. 232581 to 232597.
 L. U. No. 186—No. 202595 to 202609.
 L. U. No. 187—No. 270027 to 270041.
 L. U. No. 189—No. 20462 to 20468.
 L. U. No. 190—No. 79115 to 79146.
 L. U. No. 206—No. 175641 to 175650.
 L. U. No. 212—No. 193531 to 194260.
 L. U. No. 233—No. 19684 to 19705.
 L. U. No. 235—No. 146298 to 146320.
 L. U. No. 236—No. 237840 to 237883.
 L. U. No. 247—No. 283816 to 284250.
 L. U. No. 247—No. 297001 to 297010.
 L. U. No. Sub-247—No. 246812 to 246907.
 L. U. No. 252—No. 110306 to 110316.
 L. U. No. 254—No. 102892 to 102960.
 L. U. No. 255—No. 205734 to 205735.
 L. U. No. 255—No. 205737 to 205747.
 L. U. No. 259—No. 50530.
 L. U. No. 259—No. 50534 to 50557.
 L. U. No. 261—No. 225234 to 225243.
 L. U. No. 262—No. 117943 to 117951.
 L. U. No. 263—No. 229508 to 229517.
 L. U. No. 267—No. 200903 to 201000.
 L. U. No. 267—No. 306751 to 306762.
 L. U. No. 268—No. 22713 to 22715.
 L. U. No. 270—No. 22991 to 23031.
 L. U. No. 271—No. 237101 to 237147.
 L. U. No. 282—No. 90278 to 90326.
 L. U. No. 302—No. 246028 to 246048.
 L. U. No. 305—No. 254366 to 254400.
 L. U. No. 306—No. 52619 to 52620.
 L. U. No. 318—No. 278251 to 278257.
 L. U. No. 319—No. 218321 to 218340.
 L. U. No. 323—No. 253535 to 253570.
 L. U. No. 328—No. 51596 to 51600.
 L. U. No. 328—No. 289501 to 289508.
 L. U. No. 335—No. 220701 to 220721.

L. U. No. 336—No. 64769 to 64777.
 L. U. No. 340—No. 238721 to 238755.
 L. U. No. 358—No. 41364 to 41391.
 L. U. No. 369—No. 285047 to 285082.
 L. U. No. 377—No. 121193 to 122223.
 L. U. No. 390—No. 226599 to 226640.
 L. U. No. 392—No. 297751 to 297778.
 L. U. No. 396—No. 285765 to 285839.
 L. U. No. 402—No. 29877 to 29883.
 L. U. No. 404—No. 255972 to 256050.
 L. U. No. 419—No. 241770 to 241913.
 L. U. No. 423—No. 261001 to 261038.
 L. U. No. 425—No. 147065 to 147083.
 L. U. No. 427—No. 24232 to 24250.
 L. U. No. 427—No. 304501 to 304503.
 L. U. No. 429—No. 279763 to 279769.
 L. U. No. 430—No. 271517 to 271528.
 L. U. No. Sub-442—No. 276041 to 276140.
 L. U. No. 443—No. 294751 to 294763.
 L. U. No. 444—No. 40657 to 40667.
 L. U. No. 454—No. 249816 to 249844.
 L. U. No. 470—No. 163665 to 163676.
 L. U. No. 471—No. 231757 to 231769.
 L. U. No. 494—No. 270776 to 270927.
 L. U. No. 501—No. 201514 to 201623.
 L. U. No. 503—No. 55127 to 55221.
 L. U. No. 528—No. 130987 to 131007.
 L. U. No. 534—No. 11633 to 12706.
 L. U. No. 536—No. 120624, 25.
 L. U. No. 536—No. 120627 to 120709.
 L. U. No. 538—No. 251831 to 251413.
 L. U. No. 541—No. 98511.
 L. U. No. 541—No. 98521.
 L. U. No. 541—No. 98524 to 98548.
 L. U. No. 565—No. 258362 to 258604.
 L. U. No. 583—No. 298501 to 298552.
 L. U. No. 588—No. 64000 to 64032.
 L. U. No. 591—No. 31372 to 31397.
 L. U. No. 592—No. 234048 to 234065.
 L. U. No. 614—No. 40324 to 40327.
 L. U. No. 617—No. 118624 to 118630.
 L. U. No. 620—No. 60122 to 60129.
 L. U. No. 625—No. 41357 to 41370.
 L. U. No. 639—No. 141837 to 141853.
 L. U. No. 643—No. 42213 to 42218.
 L. U. No. Sub-643—No. 168101 to 168128.
 L. U. No. 648—No. 43397 to 43405.
 L. U. No. 658—No. 45566 to 45587.
 L. U. No. 664—No. 195154 to 195204.
 L. U. No. 666—No. 256548 to 256591.
 L. U. No. 668—No. 53352 to 53370.
 L. U. No. 675—No. 63361 to 63400.
 L. U. No. 677—No. 150851 to 150854.
 L. U. No. 680—No. 84897 to 84900.
 L. U. No. 682—No. 69958 to 69962.
 L. U. No. 695—No. 22215 to 22227.
 L. U. No. 696—No. 129486 to 129538.
 L. U. No. 697—No. 131450 to 131456.
 L. U. No. 699—No. 117135 to 117143.
 L. U. No. 702—No. 106170 to 106183.
 L. U. No. 703—No. 105261 to 105310.
 L. U. No. 707—No. 109246 to 109285.
 L. U. No. 710—No. 100650 to 100666.
 L. U. No. 713—No. 166426 to 166310.
 L. U. No. 714—No. 236461 to 236545.

L. U. No. 716—No. 174633 to 174749.
 L. U. No. 717—No. 60941 to 60986.
 L. U. No. 719—No. 91551 to 91578.
 L. U. No. 723—No. 233412 to 233440.

MISSING RECEIPTS.

L. U. No. 6—Nos. 226039, 40.
 L. U. No. 8—Nos. 108361, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66.
 L. U. No. 85—No. 127464.
 L. U. No. 110—Nos. 144371, 93, 96.
 L. U. No. 110—Nos. 144401, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 13, 17, 20, 22, 24 to 32, 35 37, 39, 49, 51, 53, 62.
 L. U. No. 110—Nos. 144512, 75, 76, 91.
 L. U. No. 100—Nos. 144640, 58, 61, 66.
 L. U. No. 184—No. 232595.
 L. U. No. 177—No. 93986.
 L. U. No. 190—No. 79121.
 L. U. No. 233—Nos. 19686, 87.
 L. U. No. 55—Nos. 205743, 44, 45.
 L. U. No. 302—Nos. 246027, 43, 44, 45.
 L. U. No. 323—No. 253556.
 L. U. No. 335—No. 220720.
 L. U. No. 390—No. 226610.
 L. U. No. 390—Nos. 226618 to 226624.
 L. U. No. 390—Nos. 226630 to 226638.
 L. U. No. Sub-442—No. 276135.
 L. U. No. 470—Nos. 163671, 75.
 L. U. No. 639—No. 141836.
 L. U. No. 643—No. 42217.
 L. U. No. Sub-643—Nos. 168121, 22, 23, 24, 25.
 L. U. No. 648—No. 43401.
 L. U. No. 675—Nos. 83365, 83392, 83398.
 L. U. No. 723—No. 233436.

LABOR'S WATCHWORDS.

Justice is not blind. Real justice is far-seeing. And, because justice has been blind, injustice has thrived. By removing from justice the bondage of self-seeking, egotistical deceit we will expose the clarity of vision of justice to all men.

Justice, clear seeing justice, enthroned in the hearts of men, will make for progress and the brotherhood of man.

An injustice to one is a menace to all.

Organize the workers, unite and federate the organizations. Let solidarity, fraternity and humanity be labor's watchword.

Be true to your union and thereby show your loyalty to the great cause of labor and its struggle for justice and freedom.

Headings and Extracts from Labor Papers and Trade Journals Showing How They Viewed the Court Decision.

(Illinois Tradesman, Springfield, Ill.)

McNULTY MEN VICTORIOUS.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS AT CLEVELAND AGAIN FAVOR RECOGNIZED FACTION.

Suit Involving One Hundred Thousand Dollars in Funds Provides That Funds Rightfully Belong to the Original Organization.

(The Labor News, Worcester, Mass.)

McNULTYITES VICTORIOUS.

DECISION OF LOWER COURT IS UPHOLD IN \$100,000 CASE.

Seceders are Defeated for Second Time in Attempt to Hold Funds of Regular Brotherhood—Decision Follows Thorough Investigation.

(The Missouri Trades Unionist, Joplin, Mo.)

MAKES OFFER.

McNulty Union Asks Seceders to Rejoin Body.

Immediately after the decision of the Court of Appeals of the State of Ohio, giving to the recognized International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers a second victory, the Executive Board of the bona fide organization again made a liberal offer to all seceding unions to return to the bona fide and recognized organization. It will be remembered that the Reid seceding faction lost their first case in court and appealed, and by a decision recently handed down the Reid faction has suffered another crushing defeat.

(Hamilton Herald, Hamilton, Ont., Can.)

McNULTY WINS AGAIN.

Another chapter in the fight for control between the McNulty and Reid factions of the International Brotherhood

of Electrical Workers was written last Monday, when the court of appeals for Ohio, sitting at Cleveland, sustained the decision of Common Pleas Judge George L. Phillips.

(The Trades Union News, Philadelphia, Pa.)

McNULTY NOW SUPREME.

Secession Loses in Fight Against Electrical Workers.

(Decatur Labor World, Decatur, Illinois.)

SECEDERS LOSE ON EVERY POINT.

The Seceders of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Spent Much Time and Money in Useless Litigation.

(The Elevator Constructor.)

COURT SUSTAINS McNULTY ORGANIZATION.

Reid Faction Lose Out at Every Point and End of Long Fight Is at Hand.

(Lake County Labor Advocate, Whiting, Ind.)

ANOTHER REID & MURPHY LOCAL GONE.

At Gary, Ind., there was a local, No. 635, of the Reid & Murphy faction of the Electrical Workers' Union.

This local died a natural death as there were very few members who thought it worth while to remain in a seceding organization.

January 25th, six or eight members of Local No. 635 of the seceders threw up the sponge and joined the Collins and McNulty faction, Local No. 697, which is a bona fide organization.



Reports of Officers .. and Organizers ..



ERIE, PA.

March 9, 1913.

Editor Electrical Worker:

It might be of interest to the members of our Brotherhood to learn that the greatest fight in the history of the city for the organization of all crafts is on in Erie at the present time, and in spite of the many obstacles placed in our way, such as coercion, intimidation, threats and even discharge of men of various crafts, new unions are being organized and hundreds of members added to unions already established; No. 56 getting her full share pro ratio to date.

One of numerous veils of deceptions that the oily, slippery, cunning, two-faced, hostile employer is crouching behind here is his endeavor to mislead and further his work of degradation of mankind is given herewith as published in the Erie Union Labor Journal, issue of February 14, 1913:

Self Explanatory.

The Reed Mfg. Co. in company with practically all of the manufacturing firms in Erie, is a member of the Manufacturers' Association and is bound by following declaration.

The whole power of the Manufacturers' Association is pledged to the protection of any man employed by any member of the Association and to this we want to add that we, as a company, pledge all our resources and power to the absolute protection of any man in our employ to the limit of our ability.

We are posting this declaration in order that the men may know where we stand on this subject. Union organizers from out of town have served notice that they propose to unionize the industries of the city and we feel that our men and those of other firms would more earnestly resist their arguments and persuasions if they could be made to realize that at the bottom the object of these organizers and their followers is purely a selfish one and only that they might enjoy more power and continue to live in luxury and idleness at the expense of the men who pay dues and follow their dictates.

How long would any strike last if the men who were really responsible for calling it had to support themselves and their families on the amount paid as a strike benefit?

You will see from the declaration that inasmuch as we cannot confer with the union officials, that any man who expects to continue to work for us is wasting his money paying dues to any union which cannot get a conference with us.

This shop is owned by three brothers who are in entire accord on this subject and who will be absolutely inflexible in respect to the above.

We would very greatly regret any controversy with our men in regard to this or any other subject and sincerely hope that it will not be necessary to take a stand which will be very repugnant to us. For some time we have felt that we were on friendly terms with our men, and we greatly resent the fact that this feeling is being jeopardized by these out-of-town trouble-makers.

Reed Mfg. Co.,
R. P. Wright, Secretary.

February 13, 1913.

The above and similar "declarations" being posted about the shops apparently meet their purpose for a time. But their evil influences are duly temporary and the deception is soon discovered by the men who think for themselves and try to get to the bottom of it all.

Fraternally yours,
E. G. Smith, I. O.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Editor:

The last month has been a busy one amongst the Locals as a great many of them are preparing themselves to be in condition to ask for better working conditions this spring. There is in evidence a healthy spirit of unrest, and it is gratifying to see the common sense methods adopted by the Locals.

Minneapolis according to report is holding her own and making some advances, and St. Paul has made great strides in the matter of organizing, it is safe to say that May will find Local No. 110 with good conditions, and a union shop agreement with every contractor of importance within her jurisdiction and other points are equally busy with their affairs. It is not always well to publish in advance the intentions as it is a fact the employer generally pays more attention to reports than does the average members.

It is also gratifying to note the number of Locals that have returned to the Brotherhood in the past few months. That is the spirit to display, if the organization is not being run right, get in and help run it right, and to your way of thinking, but you cannot change the policies while on the outside.

Most of last month I spent in New Orleans and vicinity at the second meeting which I attended Local No. 130 voted unanimously to return to the Brotherhood. No great promises were made them, they understanding the exact status of Locals returning. And given only the facts in the case, they voted to return despite the fact that there was a matter of more than two hundred dollars due them from the secession office, which they were promised when money was available.

In view of the fact that they were then paying an assessment levied because the general fund at the Reid-Murphy office was far below the standard, and, the number of assessments paid heretofore by them in order to support their general office which in spite of these numerous assessments was steadily going down.

They concluded to forego the slim chance of ever collecting their delayed death claims and convention expenses. And voted unanimously to affiliate with the bona fide organization, as they wisely figured that the present members would be too old to work at the business before the time came when money was available.

They have now been able to place about all their old members on the active list have drawn up a good union shop agreement that will without doubt be signed up by all the principle contractors in New Orleans in the very near future, as the committee and myself received assurance from a good portion of the biggest contractors that they will sign up.

The members are all alive and working hard to place New Orleans in its proper position on the labor map.

I also visited No. 435 of Mobile and was courteously received laid the situation before them, as it really existed and left them to consider the matter. No immediate action was taken in the premises.

Would not advise members to come to New Orleans at this time, as work there is slow—not having opened up as yet. It will be some months before the larger amount of work will be on there.

Due to the early opening of the Panama Canal a large amount of capital is becoming interested in New Orleans, and a Building Boom may be expected soon, and the city will no doubt take its proper place as a big business center, but at present all work can be taken care of by the men on the ground.

I hope to take part in the Building Trades' revival planned by the Memphis Building Trades in the very near future and believe that it will be of immense profit to organized labor generally here.

With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally,

J. P. Noonan.

OAKLAND, CALIF.

To the Members of the I. B. E. W.

Greeting:—Again has the contentions of our Brotherhood been up held by the court of appeals sitting in Cuyahoga County, State of Ohio, and this decision in no uncertain words reaffirms the decision of Judge Phillips, this decision is of the greatest benefit to labor organizations and shows conclusively that the Constitution and By-Laws of our organizations is a contract between its members under which the organizations are to be governed, and that no man or set of men will be upheld in any action unless brought about in accordance with the laws of the organizations.

The controversy of Brotherhood has indeed been a bitter contention, but has certainly demonstrated that when laws are made that they must certainly be complied with.

We have also demonstrated to the American Labor Movement that we were justified in our stand for right and justice, and feel that the very near future will again see one large and comprehensive Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, all striving to attain the conditions that so rightfully belongs to us, this can only be accomplished through unity of action, and not by secession.

After reading the Reid Sullivan (Co.) Scandalizer, we can not help but feel that it certainly is deplorable, that the only pure and honest men in the Labor Movement are to be found in the Reid Sullivan circle. No doubt Mr. Burns and Mr. Postum as well as the Postal Telegraph Co. feel that they are the only honest and fair minded men in the Labor Movement. I believe that I am expressing the sentiments of all of our officers when I say that we have no apologies to make for any of our ac-

tions, and that we are open to criticism, and further that we are open and above board, and consider that the greatest boost that any man in the honest and legitimate Labor Movement can receive, is to have his character assailed by Reid, Sullivan & Co. A knock from them is a boost to any man in the movement. At the Los Angeles Convention of the State Building Trades' Council. The delegates in attendance representing our different locals in California decided that some action should be taken, to bring about more unity and closer relations between our locals in California, so after considerable discussion I was requested to devise ways and means of bringing this about. I therefore sent requests to our locals in California to represent by delegate at a meeting which was held in Unity Hall, Building Trades Temple, San Francisco, February 16, 1913, for the purpose of creating closer relationship between our locals in California. It is certainly gratifying to know that every local of ours in the state was represented at this meeting, and that these delegates agreed to a plan, by the formation of a state organization of Electrical Workers, which is going to be of the greatest benefit to our men in California.

The following officers were elected: President, Brother Woods of No. 591, Stockton; Secretary-Treasurer, Bro. P. A. Clifford, No. 6, San Francisco; 1st Vice President, Bro. Robt. Gale, No. 595, Oakland; 2d Vice President, Bro. B. M. Greenwood, No. 100, Fresno; 3d Vice President, Brother Gray, No. 61, Los Angeles.

After an exceedingly successful day the meeting adjourned to meet again April 6 when matters of the greatest importance will be taken up and the electrical workers of our Brotherhoods' Locals in California will go into permanent organization.

Int. President McNulty is with us and is receiving a magnificent welcome by all our locals, and receiving the assurance from all our Brothers that they have absolute confidence in his administration, we all believe that President McNulty's visit on the Pacific Coast is going to bring about the very best results, as the brothers are learning from his own lip the exact truth, concerning our troubles.

Extending to all our brothers continued success, I remain,

Respect and fraternally,

L. C. Grasser,

I. V. P.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR AUTOMOBILES.

Electric light is being adopted for nearly all the new model automobiles. Electricity must be generated for ignition purposes, and it is quite a simple matter to install a little larger magneto, or generator, and thus light the automobile from the same reliable source. The most common equipment consists of a generator or dynamo used in connection with a storage battery. The generator is usually connected to the engine shaft in such a manner that when the machine is running electric current for lighting may be furnished by the dynamo. The current strength will depend upon the speed at which the car is running; ordinarily, when the machine is running at from 15 to 18 miles an hour, the generator will deliver its rated current. If the car slows up the current will be decreased, and vice versa.

A battery is connected in such a manner that when the auto is running slowly or is at a standstill, it will furnish part or all of the current for the lamps. As soon as the machine gets up to normal speed, however, the generator furnishes the necessary current. When the speed of the car runs above 15 miles an hour the generator furnishes more current than is needed for the lamps, the surplus current flowing into the battery and charging it for further use.

There is on the market a form of generator which can be used without a storage battery. Obviously, such generators furnish current for the headlights only when the engine is running. Then, again, a battery can be used without any generator, but a larger, bulkier battery is required, and it is more trouble to charge it.

Special Mazda lamps are available for automobile use. When used with proper reflectors, the light from these lamps is concentrated within a very narrow angle and a very intense light is thrown upon the roadway ahead of the car.

The superior quality of electric light for automobile lighting is undisputed. To this superior quality is added the advantage of instant control, since at a mere snap of a switch any or all of the lamps may be lighted or extinguished at will. Soot and unpleasant odors are entirely absent where electric lights are used. The superiority of the electric system of lighting is attested by the fact that the electric system has been standardized by many of the leading automobile manufacturers of the country, and it forms a feature of many 1913 models.



Correspondence



COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I want to thank the Brothers of the following Locals for their kindness in donating and helping me in my trouble. As I don't know how I would have done without their help. And if any other Locals have donated me any money I haven't received it up to the present date.

If any other Locals besides these wish to donate. It will be thankfully received. As the doctor says I will be unable to work for some time to come. As both lungs are affected thanking the Brothers of the following Locals again:

Local Union No. 5.
 Local Union No. 12.
 Local Union No. 41.
 Local Union No. 56.
 Local Union No. 61.
 Local Union No. 64.
 Local Union No. 69.
 Local Union No. 108.
 Local Union No. 124.
 Local Union No. 146.
 Local Union No. 164.
 Local Union No. 168.
 Local Union No. 247.
 Local Union No. 270.
 Local Union No. 271.
 Local Union No. 282.
 Local Union No. 305.
 Local Union No. 319.
 Local Union No. 369.
 Local Union No. 390.
 Local Union No. 396.
 Local Union No. 427.
 Local Union No. 474.
 Local Union No. 538.
 Local Union No. 659.
 Local Union No. 668.
 Local Union No. 695.
 Local Union No. 707.
 Local Union No. 716.
 Local Union No. 723.

I also want to thank the Brothers of No. 591 in sending me here, and also the Brothers of No. 233. In helping me after coming here. I am

Fraternally yours,

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Wood,
 304 Cheyenne Blvd.

LOCAL NO. 425, ROANOKE, VA.

Editor:—I would like to state that the boys of Roanoke are more awake than ever as they now have the shop boys organized. We have initiated (7) seven

new members in our local in the last month, and if things keep up we will soon have all the boys here that amount to anything. Our brother, W. H. Wayland, who has been a great worker for organized labor, has gone in business with Mr. Richardson, formerly of Beck Crouch Co., and it is known as Richardson Wayland Electric Co. (Inc.), having bought Beck Crouch up. Our worthy brother brought in (3) three men last meeting from his shop, and by the looks of things he intends making this a straight union shop as he pays the highest rates here now. Lets all wish the brother a prosperous future, as he means well for us all, and when entering this city he will be glad to see you all.

C. P. Haber, Recording Secretary.

To the Brotherhood.

As the International office has at last seen fit to break off all negotiations with the seceders and left each Local Union to deal with the situation in their respective jurisdictions as best suits them, No. 34 will break the silence they have maintained during their existance and give you some history of our movement in Peoria that is carefully avoided by the Editor of the Reid-Murphy Journal in the dirty flings that he has taken at No. 34 in general and myself in particular.

We have always ignored these slanders because they were always wrote by men outside of our jurisdiction and by official missfits who were disappointed when we refused to fall for their methods in Peoria during the late strike on the McKinley System.

That strike as it effected Peoria had so many angles that I can't give it in all of its different phases at this time, but I will give you a brief outline of the experience of the men who were in that strike and the treatment they were subject to at the hands of the officials who had it in charge and the Reid men of the Peoria Local Union. I am going to speak for the rank and file both union and non-union who responded to a man to that strike order in Peoria, as you have never heard their side of the case yet.

While those who mixed the dope for the (Rank and Foolish) following in their membership on the other side and pretended to shed a flood of tears throw

fits and pretend to show deep concern for the poor men who were out in that strike they kept them in ignorance of the cause that made a bunch of us jump the reservation and take to the brush.

It is a fact well known to every union man in Peoria that before that strike was 24 hours old that Reids own men began scabbing it on us by doing the work of and for the Peoria Railway Co.

The Local Union in order to protect our interest took decisive action in the matter and prohibited any member from handling Peoria Railway stuff as it was scabbing and selected committies to so notify all wire using companies in the city. Instead of obeying the mandate of the Local Union the light bunch who are the mainstay of the Reid faction here go out the next day and scab it on us blood raw.

And then marshal all their forces at our next meeting and by armstrong methods prevent any action being taken against them by the Local Union.

In addition to this these same men (light bunch) began betraying the men identified with that strike into the hands of the employers to the extent that not one could light if it was known. Although there was plenty of work, we have known men to walk the street and denied the right to work whose children could not go out of doors to play for want of sufficient clothing, and others who were mortgaging their furniture to live. And at the same time this bunch of dirty ingrates would stand still and see these men robbed by men who were put to work whose card was so far in the arrears that they would not be tolerated on any union job in the country. And in several instances the parties had no card at all. It is a well known fact to every union man in Peoria that there is an element in the Reid Local here who cater to the Citizens' Industrial Association. And in all labor disputes always double cross those in difficulty.

The union people of Peoria have never been able to learn how they could strike us for 40 cents an hour and an eight-hour day and then crawl up in our places and do the work for 37½ cents an hour and a nine-hour day. This is what took place here between March 15 and May 9, 1911, the day the trouble was settled on the Peoria Railway should this come under the observation of any brother who wishes a little more light on the subject we will refer him to any of the parties mentioned below.

Gus McVeigh, Chris Ketteuring (their Delegate to the Rochester Convention), Joe Kalon, Roy Smith, Bassett, Marlott, Calkins and Shorty Matlin. They all carry good Reid cards, but to date have

never been able to explain to the satisfaction of union men how they turned the trick.

In conclusion I want to say our men have at present secured the best conditions in the history of our movement notwithstanding the fight that has been made upon us.

We have extended the glad hand to the Brothers who are on the wrong side of the issue, and those that have rejoined us have access to every thing that is ours. When it comes to the floating brothers on either side they all have a chance at our meal ticket and none of us live a way out. Any of us can show it to you. With best wishes for the boys of the Danville Local and Old Baldy, I remain yours for the cause.

Shorty Wade,

Press Secretary for No. 34, Peoria, Ill.

L. U. NO. 302, VALLEJO, CAL.

Editor:—This is to let you know that Local No. 302 is still alive and full of fight. We have had plenty of latter, but with the assistance of Brother Grasser, who is right on the job, Local No. 6 of San Francisco, and the State Building Trades' Council, I have every reason to believe that we are on the road to success.

Our opponents have attempted to Boycott, the electrical contractors, hiring our men as well as strike our jobs, fill the papers full of rot, etc., but have only succeeded in causing a lot of ill feeling, which I believe in a short time will be more harmful to themselves than any one else.

The following brothers have been elected to office for the ensuing term: Bro. Ed. Pierce, President; Bro. Wm. Aden, Vice President; Financial Secretary, Alex O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Wm. W. Weir; Treasurer, James Hayes.

We meet at present at McCalla Hall the second and fourth Tuesday in each month, but intend to meet in the Labor Temple as soon as the storm is over.

We expect to have a good meeting tomorrow evening, and are in hopes of getting a few new members.

With best wishes for the "McNulty Faction," I remain

Respect and Fraternally,

Wm. W. Weir,

Recording Secretary L. U. No. 302.

L. U. NO. 110, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Editor Electrical Worker.

Greeting:—As per my promise in the last issue of The Worker to have a few lines in each month telling a few facts relative to conditions in our beautiful city to start with, I might say that we

are still adding new members to our rolls every meeting night, at the rate of 5 and better, every meeting we expect to reach the 200 mark by May 1 of this year, we have also a moving picture machine operators department in the local, and they are using a union slide now in about all the moving picture shows, this of course helps to boost our local union along, (it pays to advertise).

Well, we have presented our scale to the Contractors calling for better conditions in both hours and wages, but have not as yet had a meeting of the Contractors owing to the fact that one or two of them have been on the sick list, but now that they are out, we expect by the time we write a few more lines for the next issue of *The Worker*, to be able to report to you, that we have a closed shop town, that is we hope to be able to do this, and have every reason to believe we will, anyway we feel sure that the rank and file of our brotherhood would welcome such a message, and probably the only real tears that would be split, would be our beloved friend, Jimmy Reid, the Trade Union Buster, no doubt he would deeply regret it because it would not afford him another opportunity to demonstrate some more of his Chicago Postal Rats, to prevent a local union from getting better conditions for its members.

We will say for the benefit of Jimmy, the champion Seceder, that our brotherhood will continue to better the conditions of its membership regardless of his dirty work and that of his henchmen, and long will live this great American Labor Movement, under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, and when secessionism is dead and forgotten the wage workers of this country will still remain loyal to the organization that made conditions for them, so let us continue the good work along the same lines as we have in the past, and if we have made mistakes, let us be willing to correct them, by not making the same mistakes in the future.

And we have nothing to fear from any Mush Room Seceding organization that any bunch like Reid and his bunch started. The end is in sight with Jimmy, and he well knows it, soon his long hung to meal ticket will have vanished, and it is then he will realize that men of his calibre cannot expect to maintain the confidence of the great toiling masses, and the employers, when he has no respect for contracts he makes, and will break them any time he thinks he can further his own individual self in gaining temporary confidence of his fellow workers.

Well, let all local unions get woke up to the fact, that our next International Convention is close at hand, what about it, are you going to send a delegate or not, Local No. 110 says you should, we expect to be there with bells on, and take an active part in its proceedings, we have a large field of able men to pick delegates from, so you may rest assured our delegation will be men who have had the experience required for attending such a meeting.

Well as news is not very brisk at this time, I will not attempt to burden you with a long letter at this time, but will see you again next month providing it is the will of the divine ruler.

So wishing all members of the Brotherhood nothing but success, and hoping to see a line in *The Worker* each month from all Local Unions, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

Frank Fisher,

Business Agent Local Union No. 110.

HOUSTON, TEX.

Editor:—Would be pleased to have you print in the following in the next issue of our official organ.

In spite of the fact that we are on strike against a few shops, Local No. 716 is in a healthy condition, which in this particular case, means growing.

While there is not as much big work in prospect as there was last year, there is a quantity of fair sized and small jobs on the architect's books which promises to make us a prosperous season.

This Local takes what it feels to be a just pride in having been instrumental in getting an ordinance covering electrical work passed by the Mayor and City Commissioners. It is a fact pregnant with signification for those that think and follow closely the forward movement of our Brotherhood, that for more than three (3) years, the old Murphy local and the Contractors' Association, both labored to have this bit of legislation passed, and their tracts in the rows of hard work were marked by signal failure at every step. Now, however, the wiremen of this town being affiliated with the other trades union crafts, and in the bonafide organization, have been able to get something that before was out of the realm of the possible.

This ordinance modernizes electrical work in Houston; it calls for the licensing and bonding of Contractors, and permits of nothing but conduit in the fire limits and in various other ways pro-

vides for safety to life and property and raises the standard of work for our craft.

K. J. Whaley,
B. A. Local No. 716.

WHEELING, W. VA.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Local No. 141 is at this date approaching a crisis as we do not know if our scale of wages and other conditions will be granted or not we have had a committee at work trying to adjust the matter, but so far it has not secured the signatures of the Contractors' Association, but the differences have been very slight. So we hope for the best. During the last month our State Federation of Labor held a convention at our capital city of Charleston, our state always makes it a point to have a convention when the lawmakers are in session, the convention was a success to our point of view as we succeeded in getting an Employers Liability Law passed, while not just like we would have preferred, we feel it will be easy to get amendments, when you take into consideration what we went up against to get what we did, there were twenty-five paid lawyers from the Insurance Co.'s against five Labor representatives. Local No. 141 had two representatives as delegates, one elected from the Local and one appointed by the Moundsville Assembly, one of our delegates was elected as Fourth Vice President or as we term it a member of the Executive Board. Our Local has been very successful in getting officers in affiliated organization, having President of the Belmont Association, and Vice President in the Ohio Valley Trades & Labor Association.

Yours fraternally,
Jos. A. Armstrong,
Press Secretary.

CHICAGO, ILL.

To The Worker:

Just a few lines from Local No. 282 to let you know that we are still in existence, doing business and running smoothly.

We are taking in members at every meeting and we also lost a few in a way that raised the wrath of the Local, they

did not die although we consider them as dead ones at that, they did worse by flopping to the "Reid-Murphy" organization, and took places with the "Postal Telegraph Co.," which you all know was manned by our own organization men.

They certainly heard enough good speaking on the subject by members of other locals who gave their time to Local No. 282 to try and convince the members as to the standing of matters—courts, decisions, etc.

We know that this has happened in a few other locals, but we never expected to see any of our members do this act. We also took in more members from the "Reid-Murphy" organization that left our Local.

Local No. 282 feels this act on the part of the ex-brothers and does not want the Brotherhood to class the Local as one with any intention toward the end these deserters took.

Fraternally yours,
Local No. 282.

To Editor of The Worker:

This is my first attempt to write for The Worker, but as we wish to let the other boys over the country know that we are still trying to make a fight down here, I take the liberty to do so through the news column of The Worker.

We have most of the boys here in line save a few who are with the Light Company and from all appearances will have them now in a very short time.

We have been on a strike against them since last July and have continually been doing something to bring about a settlement.

Work isn't very plentiful here at present, but will open up now in a very short time and would ask that all members of all branches of the trades stay away for a while, as we think if we can make a demand for men we can bring about a settlement much sooner.

We meet the first and third Thursday nights in each month at Union Hall in the county court house, and any brother will always find a hearty welcome.

C. E. Martin,
Secretary No. 206, Jefferson City, Mo.



Miscellaneous

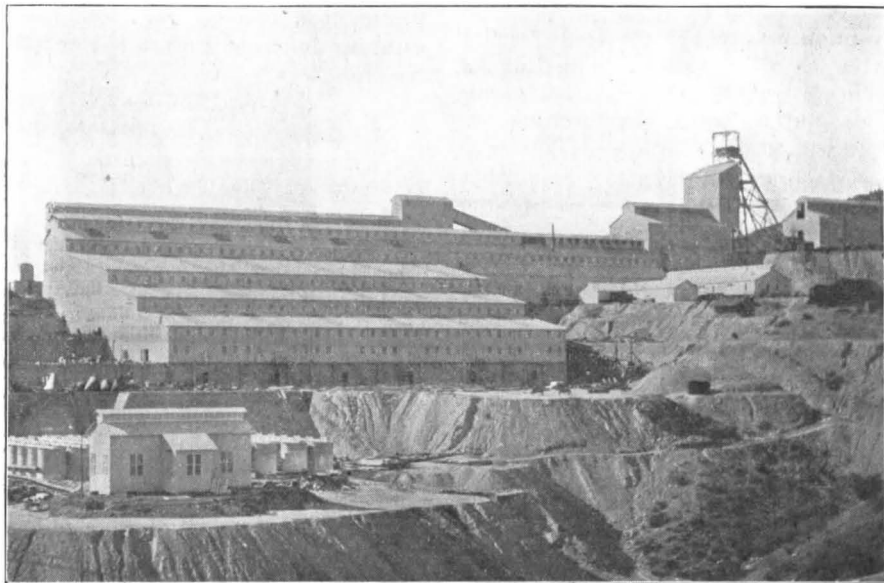


MIAMI ELECTRIC POWER INSTALLATION OF COPPER CONCENTRATION PLANT NEAR GLOBE, ARI.

The Miami copper concentrating plant is seen in the accompanying illustration, Fig. 1, while photograph Fig 2 is an interior view of the engine room. In the engine room there are two 1200 K. W. units operating at 107 revolutions per minute, the generators being of the

It is held that the most advanced design and the highest grade of construction have been embodied in the construction of the concentrator building, all of the equipment was selected with the single purpose in view of reducing the cost of treatment to the lowest compatible with commercially complete extraction of the copper from the ore.

Without doubt the power house is one of the finest buildings of its kind in the west and is located on the outskirts of the town of Miami, at the foot of an inclined railway, leading to the concentrator. The entire building including the stack, which is 200 feet high, is built



Crocker-Wheeler three-phase alternating current type.

It may be stated that in the concentrating of low grade of copper ores, the cost of power is considerable part of the cost of treatment, and the power supplied for mills handling ore of this character must be reliable and cheap and the electric plant installed by the Miami Copper Company, at Miami, Arizona, to serve its mill, is designed to meet these requirements. The mill has a capacity of 3,000 tons of ore in twenty-four hours, and was erected to treat a large body of ore controlled by the company in Gila County, a few miles from Globe.

of reinforced concrete. No reasonable first cost has been spared to reduce operating and maintenance charges to a minimum.

In the boiler room there are three 2,000 horse power Edgemoore boilers, each operating with a Green Fuel economizer connected between it and the stack. Crude oil is used for fuel, and is brought to the plant in tank cars. It is discharged by gravity from these cars into a receiving tank, and from there elevated by motor-driven pumps to a storage tank on the hillside above the power house. From the storage tank, the oil is supplied by gravity to the fire room.

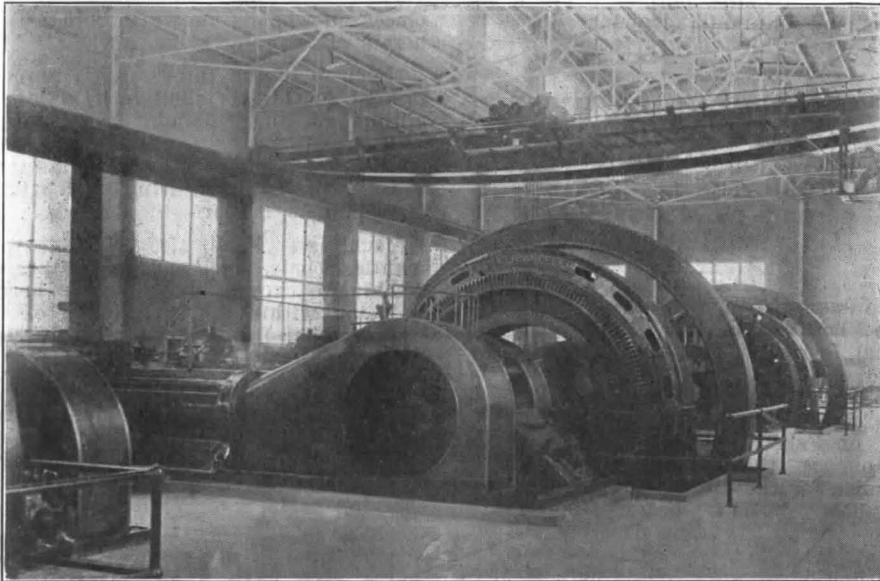
It may be stated that the present power plant equipment consists of two electric generating units, and one air compressor, space having been provided for the addition of a third generating unit and another air compressor when this becomes desirable. Each generating unit consists of a Nordberg 2,000 horse power, four cylinder, triple-expansion, horizontal engine, direct connected to a Crocker-Wheeler 25 cycle, 6,600 volt alternator of 1200 Kilowatts capacity.

It is of interest to note that the air compressor supplies air for operating shaft hoist, pneumatic drill, and for other purposes, and its capacity is 4,000 cubic feet a minute at ninety pounds pressure. The generators and all feeders are controlled from a switch-board on the north side of the engine room on the floor level. This chamber contains two Crocker-Wheeler 150 kilo-volt ampere, step-down transformers, for supplying power at 440 volts to the motors in and

ate either singly or in parallel. The alternating voltage is maintained constant, regardless of load variation, by a Tirrill regulator operating on the exciter field rheostats.

It is said very good illumination has been secured for engine room floor during the daytime by the use of an unusual number of large windows, while mercury lamps are used to light the place by night with very satisfactory results. There are sixteen of these used to light the engine and boiler rooms. The direct current for the power plant lighting is supplied from a 35-kilowatt induction motor generator set.

It may be mentioned that the entire mill machinery, comprising crushers, rolls, conveyors and concentrating tables, is driven by induction motors. The current for these motors is stepped down from the 6,600-volt supply by 2-phase transformers. There are three 500-kilovolt-ampere and two 150-ampere trans-



near the power house. It also contains the high tension feeder lightning arresters, and the high tension bus-bars. These last are supported on a skillfully designed reinforced concrete structure, built with concrete barriers between the conductors, and concrete compartments for the high voltage switches. The latter are mounted on the lower half of the structure.

For supplying the exciting current for the alternators there are two 75-kilowatt, 125-volt, direct current generators, one of which is driven by a steam engine, and the other by a 100-horse power induction motor. They are arranged to oper-

formers of the oil insulated self-cooled type in use at the mills.

It may be pointed out that the pump drivers are interesting synchronous motor applications. At the "reclaimed water" plant near the concentrator there are three 75-horse power synchronous motors geared directly to Aldrich 800 gallon pumps. At the Burch pump station, about five miles from the power house, is a 400-horse power, 6,600-volt Crocker-Wheeler synchronous motor connected by English rope drive to a Nordberg 1,600 gallon pump, which handles against a head of 320 pounds, the main water supply for the concentrator. A

similar motor driving a second pump, and a 100-horse power air compressor for raising water from driven wells, will soon be installed at Burch.

It is claimed that these synchronous motors passes the operating characteristic common to all of this design of synchronous machines and may be readily started as induction motors. This can be done in the instance with approximately thirty per cent load by the use of auto transformer starters.

Each motor carries a constant load, when pumping, of about seventy per cent of its rating, this making seventy per cent of the rating available for the purpose of power factor correction by over excitation. This secures from each motor the maximum of useful results. By adjustments of the excitation of these motors the power factors on the feeders supplying them are adjusted at will and the power factor of the load on the generators is held close to unity better regulation, maximum output from generators and minimum drop are direct results of the high power factor.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Pursuant to an arrangement entered into between F. J. McNulty, International President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and J. J. Keppler, International Vice President of the International Association of Machinists, on February 5, 1913, which had for its purpose the bringing about a closer alliance for the mutual protection of the members of both organizations mentioned herein and the drafting and entering into an agreement covering the jurisdiction of work; said agreement to be international in scope.

The undersigned representatives desire to acquaint all interested parties that it is a well-known fact that it would be utterly impossible to define exact jurisdiction or draw hard and fast demarcation lines covering all present and future work coming under the jurisdiction of both organizations, parties hereto, but feel confident that if all interested parties, International and Local Lodge officers, as well as the members who would be mutually protected through such joint working agreement, conditions can and will be brought about whereby all can work in harmony, and finally

bring about joint working agreement with employers in the Electrical Industry, which can only result in much good for all members of both organizations.

Conference of the representatives of both organizations was called to order at the Briggs House, Chicago, March 3, 1913, the following were present, representing their International organizations:

For the I. A. of M.—J. J. Keppler, J. J. Stratton, and J. J. McEntee.

For the I. B. of E. W.—C. P. Ford, H. W. Raven and F. A. Lundmark.

After conference lasting nearly three days, during which time consideration was given as to the necessity of closer relations between both parties hereto, the following was finally agreed to: That the jurisdiction clauses of the I. A. of M. and the I. B. of E. W., as set forth in their respective constitutions, shall be held inviolate.

The following interpretation was placed on what is known to both parties hereto as manufacturing work:

Members of the International Association of Machinists shall operate lathes, milling machines, planers, boring mills, drill presses, screw machines, key-way machines, slotters or other machine tools used in the manufacturing or repairing of machinery or parts thereof.

Machinists shall also assemble, dismantle, repair, erect and fit together all machinery, except that specified herein as being within the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Jurisdiction of Electrical Workers as per interpretation in manufacturing work shall include the making, assembling, wiring, maintaining and repairing of electrical devices and all current-carrying parts.

It is understood and agreed that where disputes have arisen or may arise over which craft shall have control over a certain class of work, that the parties affected shall decide which organization shall control work in question in said locality.

It is further recommended that a conference be held in the near future between International Representatives of these organizations for the purpose of drafting and submitting joint working agreements to employers engaged in the Electrical industry.

All members of both the I. A. of M. and the I. B. of E. W. shall lend all assistance possible to organize the unorganized machinists or electrical workers

into the organization as per classification of respective constitution.

Further, that both Local Committees referred to in agreement dated February 5, 1913, shall be called into conference as soon as possible to see that the contents of proposition agreed to in Chicago is put into effect on or before April 1, 1913.

Further, as per arrangements entered into between F. J. McNulty, of the I. B. of E. W., and J. J. Keppler, of the I. A. of M., and Local Committee of Schenectady, N. Y., representing both organizations, the action of the committee of February 5, 1913, was re-affirmed by the undersigned representatives appointed in accordance with agreement of February 5, 1913.

Further, any member of either organization mentioned herein who is doing work that conflicts with classification set forth in the agreement entered into date March 5, 1913, shall transfer into the organization granted jurisdiction, through this agreement, on or before April 1, 1913, free of cost, said member to be placed in immediate good standing as per constitution.

Signed this 5th day of March, 1913.

For I. A. of M.

J. J. Keppler,
J. J. McEntee,
J. J. Stratton.

For I. B. of E. W.

Chas. P. Ford,
H. W. Raven.
F. A. Lundmark.

WILLIAM B. WILSON SELECTED AS FIRST SECRETARY DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

William B. Wilson, union coal miner, former nestor of the labor group in the national House of Representatives, has been elevated to the position of Secretary of Labor in the cabinet of President Wilson. "Billy" Wilson came to Congress as one of the results of the first contest made by the American Federation of Labor to break down the hostility in the United States Congress against remedial labor legislation. He was elected to the Sixtieth Congress from the Fifteenth district of Pennsylvania, and re-elected to the Sixty-first and Sixty-second Congresses. In the great political change which occurred in the Congressional elections for members of the latter Congress, Congressman Wilson was made chairman of the House Labor Committee. During his incumbency in this position his astuteness, logic, and clear exposition of labor meas-

ures resulted in favorable reports being rendered to the House on many important bills. Unlike former labor committees of the House, it became one of the active and effective ones, and every bill referred to it was given consideration.

"Billy" Wilson not only stands now, but has stood pre-eminent during his Congressional career as possessed of those attributes capable of assuming responsibility in the big things of life. His worth and ability has been thoroughly recognized by those who have had the opportunity to be associated intimately with him, and it is with much gratification that the entire nation will now have an opportunity to know, by his works, the man who, as a coal miner, made the cause of humanity the larger portion of his life's work.

The American Federation of Labor Executive Council unanimously indorsed "Billy" Wilson as Secretary of Labor. That indorsement was concurred in from every quarter of the great organized labor movement as a well-deserved tribute for services rendered to the end that the day of industrial justice might be brought nearer.

The fact that the American Federation of Labor has been successful in its efforts in having Congress create a Department of Labor, designed to meet and solve the industrial problems, so far as governmental action is necessary, is cause for gratification. Added to this the appointment of "Billy" Wilson to preside over that department is indeed a happy situation. To have a representative of the wage earners at the council table of the President of the nation is an assurance that labor's wrongs will receive the consideration that is due it, and its hopes and desires presented and championed by one whose experience qualifies him to meet this responsibility.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CABLE MAKING.

Progress From 1837 to Date Has Been
Gradual But Not Less Wonderful
For That.

The first cable of which there is any record was laid at Birmingham, England, in 1837. It was composed of a number of guttapercha covered wires encased in an iron pipe. Owing to the imperfect protection afforded by the pipe its life was very short.

During the next half century the problem of an efficient protective outside casing for the wires remained the most difficult one in cable manufacture. The period from 1837 to 1880 was largely one of experiment. Many varieties of telegraph and telephone cables were tried out during that time, but all developed that fatal defect of being non-moisture-proof when laid underground.

In 1880 a cable was finally introduced which attained some measures of success. It consisted of cotton-insulated copper wires bound together and drawn into 200-foot sections of lead pipe; the interior of the cable thus formed was then thoroughly saturated with paraffin throughout its entire length.

It was with one of this type that the Western Electric Company began its manufacture of cable in 1882, and continued with little change until 1891, when paper insulated conductors were introduced. The substitution of paper insulation for that of wool or cotton resulted in such a remarkable improvement in transmission and such a decided reduction in cost, that the paper core cable has almost completely displaced the older types.

Of the four principal manufacturing operations through which cable passes—insulating the copper wires, pairing the insulated wires, winding the wires into a cylindrical core, and sheathing the core—the insulating and sheathing processes only have undergone important changes.

The insulating operation was radically changed when the use of paper was inaugurated, a new design of insulating machine becoming necessary. The first method of applying paper insulation was to pull the wire through a die which folded a ribbon of paper lengthwise around the wire. Spirals of different colored threads were then wound around the insulated wire in order to keep the paper binding in place, the various colors serving to distinguish the different pairs of wires. This method is still employed by foreign manufacturers in the insulation of the coarser gauges of wire.

In America, however, it was almost immediately replaced by our present method, in which the paper ribbon is wrapped spirally around the wire; the covered wire being afterward run through a bushing ("polisher") in order to bring it to the required diameter.

The first type of machine used for this purpose was necessarily slow, as the supply of paper that was wound on a comparatively small bobbin could not be

revolved about the wire at a very high speed. About 1897, however, a much faster machine was developed. In this a revolving disk carries a pad of paper tape upon its face. As the disk and the pad revolve together, the paper is unwound at the same rate of speed, regardless of the size of the pad. The design of this machine has been constantly improved, until at present the paper insulation can be wound around the wire at the rate of 2,800 turns a minute.

The lead sheathing operation was, in the beginning, a very tedious and expensive process. At that time the lead pipe was purchased in approximately 200-foot lengths. Four of these usually constituted a cable length, and were laid out straight on the floor to receive the core. In order to start the cable core through the sheath, a ball attached to a cord was forced through the pipe by means of a hand air pump—something like a bicycle pump. To the cord was attached a rope, by means of which the cable was drawn through.

The men employed to do this kind of work had to be a combination of sailor and plumber, as they had first to pull the core into the lead sheath, and then solder the joints. The plumbing work followed the "drawing-in" operation, the ends of the pipes being brought together and the joints wiped in the regular way, except that the diameter of the joints was made as small as safety would allow.

After the sections had been joined, the length of sheathed cable was wound on a drum and placed in an oven. Here, by means of a vacuum, melted paraffin was forced through its entire length until the core was saturated. The finished cable was then rewound on wooden reels ready for shipment.

In 1892 this slow and laborious process was replaced through the efforts of W. R. Patterson of the Western Electric Company. By an ingenious invention known as the "die block" he made it possible to form a continuous lead sheath around the core as it passed through a chamber filled with plastic lead. This process, which gave the name "Patterson cable" to the product is, with some improvements in the die blocks and presses, still employed in forming the sheath.

The change to a continuous sheath made it possible to omit the saturation of the core with paraffin, as the cable could be taken direct from an oven and passed through the presses without any danger of its taking up moisture.

POEMS WORTH READING

THE FACTORY TOILER.

He had no childhood. Stern and grim
Necessity laid hold of him.
His summer days were filled with work.
And winter gave no chance to shirk,
For factory bell and factory door
Swung, urging him to toil still more.
He only knew his home by night,
Illumed with sickly candlelight.

Grown older, heavier burdens fell
On shoulders never lifted well.
Day after day he only knew
To drudge until his stint was through.
His Sunday sleep but gained a store
Of strength to help him struggle more.
The world was narrow to his eyes,
His passing life all sacrifice.

Ill paid, ill fed, ill housed was he,
Poor atom of humanity.
And when life's little span was past
What kind reward was his at last?
A quiet bed, grass grown and deep,
Where no harsh bell could rouse from
sleep
The weary form and tired feet
Another round of toil to meet.

What of the soul, freed from life's rue?
Please God that soul shall have its due!
—Selected.

WHAT'S THE USE?

What's the use to worry?
You've not got long to stay.
Why not take things easy
As you pass along Life's way?
'Twill do no good to worry
If things are going wrong—
You may as well be pleasant—
Meet reverses with a song.

What's the use to criticise?
What's the use to knock?
What's the use to ridicule,
Or at some throw a rock?
Don't appoint yourself a censor;
No matter what you do,
This great big world was never made
For a chosen few.

There's none of us that's perfect—
There's a few of us that stay,
And never stray or wander
From the straight and narrow way.
So when you start to hammer
Some poor one who's gone astray,
'Twill do no harm to pause and think—
You may lose your grip some day.

What's the use to kick one
Who's just about to fall?
If you do not care to help him
Don't mention him at all.
You'll find if you take notice
That what I say is true,
While there may be faults in others
There's a flaw or two in you.
—Selected.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

By Adebort Clark.

The earth was bare, for the year was
young,
And the snow had passed away,
But Erin's sons sang loud and clear,
For joy, on St. Patrick's day.
The dear old songs of "Erin's Isle,"
And the "Wearing of the Green,"
Arose from the heart of each Irish lad
And each dewey eyed colleen.

Sweet lasies fresh as the dawn of day
Or the blush of Erin's rose,
Counted their beads in the shadowy
church,
Forgive their earthly foes.
The sun came over the mountain's crest
With the floods of yellow gold,
And the white frost glittered like dia-
monds rare
On the bare and frozen wold.

An angel paused in the cloudless sky
With her snowy wings unfurled,
And with melody in her gentle voice,
She spoke of the happy world,
'Oh, sons of Erin, rejoice, rejoice!
Put aside all wrath and scorn.
Commence anew while the year is young,
Upon this St. Patrick's morn!

"The tempest and sunshine in every life
Was made to come and go,
Just as the sacred lily-blooms
Follow the ice and snow.
This world of countless woes and pains
Would be a flow'ry way,
If Erin's sons would profit from
The good of St. Patrick's day."

When again I looked on the cloudless
sky
The angel had taken wing,
And passed away through the realms
afar
To the gates of the heav'nly king.
The sun rode on in its endless path,
Nor paused in the azure way,
And Erin's sons forgot all hate,
And sang on St. Patrick's day.



American Federation .. of Labor News ..



METAL TRADES CAMPAIGN.

Erie, Pa.—The campaign being conducted by the Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L., in this city is becoming more and more effective. Such success has been made in interesting the men employed in the metal trades that the Manufacturers' Association has deemed it advisable to adopt a so-called declaration of "principles." In this declaration there are many whereases, and it finally resolves "that this organization jointly and severally pledges itself that it will not run a union shop, thereby discriminating against any one who does belong to a union or trade organization and that they will have no conferences with any representative of any trade union or any organization whose actions are directed in any way by people who are not in the employ of the concern." This declaration of "principles" has been posted in conspicuous places in the several manufacturing plants. Injunctions have been issued, but, of course, they were expected and are not having any appreciable effect upon the campaign. Notwithstanding the hostility of the employers, the efforts of the organizers are being continued and greater interest is being evinced as time goes on. As a result of these efforts, the boilermakers of the city have been organized with a good-sized charter list. The stationary engineers have also organized, and much enthusiasm has been shown by these two organizations. The metal trades campaign has aroused the building trades, and these organizations are holding large meetings with a notable increase in membership. The revival is spreading and the work of the organizers is most telling.

CARMEN VICTORIOUS.

Kansas City, Mo.—A strike called in September, 1911, involving 1,100 carmen on the M. K. & T. Railroad, has come to a close. The principal shops affected by the strike were at Sedalia, Mo., Fort Worth, Dennison and Smithfield, Tex., and Parsons, Kan. The strike followed the refusal of the company to sign a contract with the carmen. The company held that because of certain Texas State laws the ratification of the contract by separate committees repre-

senting carpenters employed north of the Red River and south of it, respectively, was necessary. The carmen's union held that such a procedure would divide the union and the strike was called to maintain the organization of carmen.

NEW LABOR HOSPITAL.

San Francisco, Calif.—A new hospital, to be known as the Union Labor Hospital and Training School for Nurses of San Francisco, is to be launched in this city in the near future. The promoters expect that the institution will be in readiness to open by July 1, next.

STEAMFITTERS FALL IN LINE.

Worcester, Mass.—After holding out for more than a year in the hope that they might retain their affiliation with the I. A. Steamfitters and still be a part of the great labor movement, the members of the local union of I. A. Steamfitters, through their executive board, have voted to amalgamate with the United Association of Plumbers. This action is the culmination of a controversy between the two contending factions of steamfitters which resulted in the American Federation of Labor finally deciding to recognize only one organization in the pipe fitting trade, and that organization to be the U. A. of Plumbers. As a result of the contention between the two organizations the Central Labor Union of this city lost its charter, which was not returned until the delegates representing the local union of steamfitters had vacated their seats. With the amalgamation of these two organizations it will greatly strengthen the movement in this city, as well as of being of great assistance in clearing up the national situation so far as the pipe fitting trade is concerned.

WYOMING LABOR BUREAU.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—A bill has been introduced in the State Legislature, with fair chances of passage, providing for the establishment of a bureau of labor. The bill provides for a permanent labor commissioner and an assistant. While Wyoming is largely an agricultural State, yet there are 12,000 organized men within the confines of the State.

Elementary Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism

LESSON XII.—Terrestrial Magnetism.

134. **The Mariner's Compass.**—It was mentioned in Art. 79 that the compass sold by opticians consists of a magnetised steel needle balanced on a fine point above a card marked out N, S. E. W. etc. The *Mariner's Compass* is, however, somewhat differently arranged.

In Fig. 65 one of the forms of a Mariner's Compass, used for nautical observations, is shown. Here the card, divid-

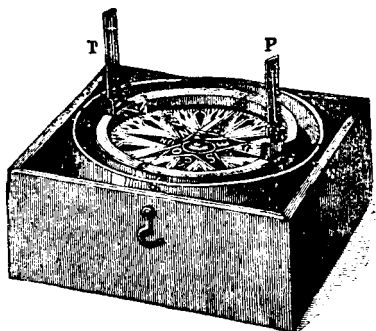


Fig. 65.

ed out into the 32 "points of the Compass," is itself attached to the needle, and swings round with it so that the point marked N on the card always points to the north. In the newest and best ships' compasses several magnetised needles are placed side by side, as it is found that the indications of such a compound needle are more reliable. The iron fittings of wooden vessels, and, in the case of iron vessels, the ships themselves affect the compass, which has therefore to be corrected by placing compensating masses of iron near it, or by fixing it high upon a mast.

135. **The Earth a Magnet.**—Gilbert made the great discovery that the compass needle points north and south because the earth is itself also a great magnet. The magnetic poles of the earth are, however, not exactly at the geographical north and south poles. The magnetic north pole of the earth is more than 1000 miles away from the actual pole, being in lat. $70^{\circ} 5' N.$, and long. $96^{\circ} 46' W.$ In 1831, it was found by Sir J. C. Ross to be situated in Boothia Felix, just within the Arctic Circle. The south magnetic pole of the earth has never been reached; and by reason of irregularities in the distribution of the

magnetism there appear to be two south magnetic polar regions.

136. **Declination.**—In consequence of this natural distribution the compass-needle does not at all points of the earth's surface point truly north and south. Thus, in 1881, the compass-needle at London points at an angle of about $18^{\circ} 33'$ west of the true north. This angle between the 'magnetic meridian'¹ and the geographical meridian of a place is called the magnetic *Declination* of that place. The existence of this declination was discovered by Columbus in 1492, though it appears to have been previously known to the Chinese, and is said to have been noticed in Europe in the early part of the 13th century by Peter Peilegrinus. The discovery is also claimed, though on doubtful authority, for Sebastian Cabot of Bristol. The fact that the declination differs at different points of the earth's surface, is the undisputed discovery of Columbus.

In order that ships may steer by the compass, magnetic charts (Art. 139) must be prepared, and the declination at different places accurately measured. The upright pieces P P', on the "azimuth compass" drawn in Fig. 65, are for the purpose of sighting a star whose position may be known from astronomical tables, and thus affording a comparison between the magnetic meridian of the place and the geographical meridian, and of measuring the angle between them.

137. **Inclination or Dip.**—Norman, an instrument-maker, discovered in 1576 that a balanced needle, when magnetised, tends to dip downwards toward the north. He therefore constructed a *Dipping-Needle*, capable of turning in a vertical plane about a horizontal axis, with which he found the "dip" to be (at London) an angle of $71^{\circ} 50'$. A simple form of Dipping-needle is shown in Fig. 66. The dip-circles used in the magnetic observatory at Kew are much more exact and delicate instruments. It was, however, found that the dip, like the declination, differs at different parts of the earth's surface, and that it also undergoes changes from year to year. The 'dip' in London for the year 1881 is 67°

¹ The *Magnetic Meridian* of any place is an imaginary plane drawn through the zenith, and passing through the magnetic north point and magnetic south point of the horizon, as observed at that place by the pointing of a horizontally-suspended compass-needle.

39'. At the north magnetic pole the needle dips straight down. The following table gives particular of the Declina-

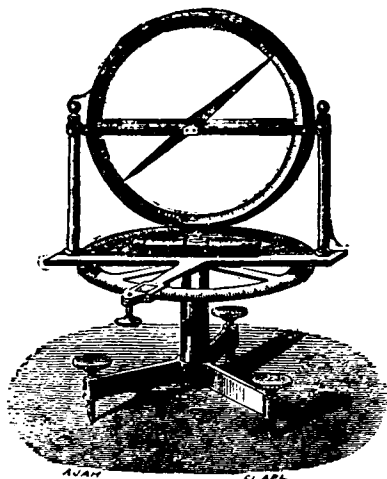


Fig. 66.

tion, Inclination, and total magnetic force at a number of important places, the values being approximately true for the year 1880.

TABLE OF MAGNETIC DECLINATION AND INCLINATION (for Year 1880).

	Declina- tion.	Inclina- tion.	Total force (in C.G.S. units).
Boothia Felix..	(None.)	90° N	:65
London	18° 40' W	67° 40' N	:47
St. Petersburg.	0° 40' W	70° N	:48
Berlin	11° 30' W	64° N	:48
Paris	16° 45' W	66° N	:47
Rome	11° 30' W	60° N	:45
New York	7° 57' W	72° 12' N	:61
Mexico	7° 55' E	45° ? N	:48
Quito	7° 40' E	25° ? N	:35
St. Helena	26° 25' W	28° S	:31
Cape Town	30° 2' W	56° 30' S	:36
Sydney	9° 30' E	62° 45' S	:57
Hobarton	8° 49' E	71° 5' S	:64
Tokio	4° 5' W	50° N	:45

138. *Intensity.*—Three things must be known in order to specify exactly the magnetism at any place; these three elements are:

- The Declination;
- The Inclination, and
- The Intensity of the Magnetic Force.

The magnetic force is measured by one of the methods mentioned in the preceding Lesson. Its direction is in the line of the dipping-needle, which, like every magnet, tends to set itself along the

lines-of-force. It is, however, more convenient to measure the force not in its total intensity in the line of the dip, but to measure the horizontal component of the force,—that is to say, the force in the direction of the horizontal compass-needle, from which the total force can be calculated if the dip is known. Or if the horizontal and vertical components of the force are known, the total force and the angle of the dip can both be calculated.² The horizontal component of the force, or “horizontal intensity,” can be ascertained either by the method of Vibrations or by the method of Deflexions. The mean horizontal force of the earth’s magnetism at London in 1880 was .18 dyne-units, the total force (in the line of dip) is .47 dyne-units. The distribution of the magnetic force at different points of the earth’s surface is irregular, and varies in different latitudes according to an approximate law, which, as given by Biot, is that the force is proportional to $\sqrt{1 + 3 \sin^2 l}$, where l is the magnetic latitude.

139. *Magnetic Maps.*—For purposes of convenience it is usual to construct magnetic maps, on which such data as these given in the Table on p. 115 can be marked down. Such maps may be constructed in several ways. Thus, it would be possible to take a map of England, or of the world, and mark it over with lines such as to represent by their direction the actual direction in which the compass points; in fact to draw the lines of force. A more useful way of marking the map is to find out those places at which the declination is the same, and to join these places by a line. The Magnetic Map of England which forms the Frontispiece to these Lessons is constructed on this plan. At Bristol the compass-needle in 1888 will point 19° to the west of the geographical north. The declination at Torquay, at Stafford, at Leeds, and at Hartlepool, will in that year be the same as at Bristol. Hence a line joining these towns may be called a *line of equal declination*, or an *Isogonic line*. It will be seen from this map that the declination is greater in the north-west of England than in the south-east. We might similarly construct a magnetic map, marking it with lines joining places where the *dip* was equal; such lines would be called *Isocline lines*. In England they run across the map from west-south-west to east-north-east. On the globe the isogonic lines run for the

¹ For if H = Horizontal Component of Force and I = Total Force, and V = angle of dip, $I = H$
² For $H^2 + V^2 = I^2$, where V = Vertical Component of Force.

most part from the north magnetic pole to the south magnetic polar region, but, owing to the irregularities of distribution of the earth's magnetism, their forms are not simple. The isocline lines

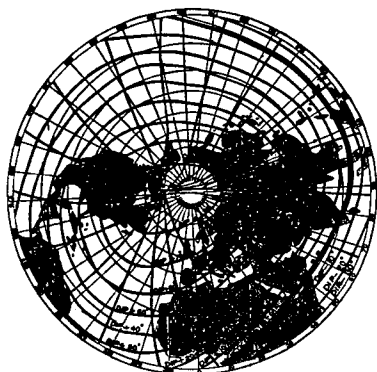


Fig. 67.

of the globe run round the earth like the parallels of latitude, but are irregular in form. Thus the line joining places where the north-seeking pole of the needle dips down 70° runs across England and Wales, passes the south of Ireland, then crosses the Atlantic in a south-westerly direction, traverses the United States, swerving northwards, and just crosses the southern tip of Alaska. It drops somewhat southward again as it crosses China, but again curves northwards as it enters Russian territory. Finally it crosses the southern part of the Baltic, and reaches England across the German Ocean. The chart of the world, given in Fig. 67, shows the isocline lines of the Northern Hemisphere, and also a system of "terrestrial magnetic meridian" meeting one another in the North Magnetic pole at A. It was prepared by the Astronomer-Royal, Sir George Airy, for his *Treatise on Magnetism*.

140. Variations of Earth's Magnetism.—We have already mentioned that both the declination and the inclination are subject to changes; some of these changes take place very slowly, others occur every year, and others again every day.

141. Secular Changes.—Those changes which require many years to run their course are called *secular changes*.

The variations of the *declination* previous to 1580 are not recorded; the compass at London then pointed 11° east of true north. This easterly declination gradually decreased, until in 1657 the compass pointed true north. It then moved westward, attaining a maximum of $24^\circ 27'$ about the year 1816, from which time it has slowly diminished to

its present value of $18^\circ 33'$; it diminishes (in England) at about the rate of $7'$ per year. At about the year 1976 it will again point truly north, making a complete cycle of changes in about 320 years.

The *Inclination* in 1576 was $71^\circ 50'$, and it slowly increased till 1720, when the angle of dip reached the maximum value of $74^\circ 42'$. It has since steadily diminished to its present value of $67^\circ 39'$. The period in which the cycle is completed is not known, but the rate of variation of the dip is less at the present time than it was fifty years ago. In all parts of the earth both declination and inclination are changing similarly. The following table gives the data of the secular changes at London.

TABLE OF SECULAR MAGNETIC VARIATIONS.

Year.	Declination.	Inclination.
1576		$71^\circ 50'$
1580	$11^\circ 17' \text{ E}$	
1600		$72^\circ 0'$
1622	$6^\circ 12'$	
1634	$4^\circ 0'$	
1657	$0^\circ 0' \text{ min.}$	
1676	$3^\circ 0' \text{ W}$	$73^\circ 30'$
1705	$9^\circ 0'$	
1720	$13^\circ 0'$	$74^\circ 42' \text{ min.}$
1720	$13^\circ 0'$	$74^\circ 42' \text{ max.}$
1760	$19^\circ 30'$	
1780		$72^\circ 8'$
1800	$24^\circ 6'$	$70^\circ 35'$
1816	$24^\circ 30' \text{ max.}$	
1830	$24^\circ 2'$	$69^\circ 3'$
1855	$23^\circ 0'$	
1868	$20^\circ 33'$	$68^\circ 2'$
1878	$19^\circ 14'$	$67^\circ 43'$
1880	$18^\circ 40'$	$67^\circ 40'$
1888	$17^\circ 40'$	$67^\circ 25' (I)$

The *Total Magnetic force*, or "Intensity," also slowly changes in value. As measured near London it was equal to 4791 dyne-units in 1848, 4740 in 1866, and at the beginning of 1880, 4736 dyne-units. Owing to the steady decrease of the angle at which the needle dips, the horizontal component of this force (i. e., "Horizontal Intensity") is slightly increasing. It was 1716 dyne-units in 1848, and 1797 dyne-units at the beginning of 1880.

142. Daily Variations.—Both compass and dipping-needle, if minutely observed, exhibit slight daily motions. About 7 a. m. the compass needle begins to travel westward with a motion which lasts till about 1 p. m.; during the afternoon and evening the needle slowly travels back

¹ That is to say, a north magnet pole of unit strength is urged in the line of dip, with a mechanical force of a little less than half a dyne.

eastward, until about 10 p. m.; after this it rests quiet; but in summer-time the needle begins to move again slightly to the west at about midnight, and returns again eastward before 7 a. m. These delicate variations—never more than 10' of arc—appear to be connected with the position of the sun; and the moon also exercises a minute influence upon the position of the needle.

143. Annual Variations.—There is also an annual variation corresponding with the movement of the earth around the sun. In the British Islands the total force is greatest in June and least in February, but in the Southern Hemisphere, in Tasmania, the reverse is the case. The dip also differs with the season of the year, the angle of dip being (in England) less during the four summer months than in the rest of the year.

144. Eleven-Year Period.—General Sabine discovered that there is a larger amount of variation of the declination occurring about once every eleven years. Schwabe noticed that the recurrence of these periods coincided with the eleven-year periods at which there is a maximum of spots on the sun. Professor Balfour Stewart and others have endeavored to trace a similar periodicity in the recurrence of auroræ and of other phenomena.

145. Magnetic Storms.—It is sometimes observed that a sudden (though very minute) irregular disturbance will affect the whole of the compass needles over a considerable region of the globe. Such occurrences are known as magnetic storms; they frequently occur at the time when an aurora is visible.

146. Self-recording Magnetic Apparatus.—At Kew and other magnetic observatories the daily and hourly variations of the magnet are recorded on a

continuous register. The means employed consists in throwing a beam of light from a lamp on a light mirror attached to the magnet whose motion is to be observed. A spot of light is thus reflected upon a ribbon of photographic paper prepared so as to be sensitive to light. The paper is moved continuously forward by a clock-work train; and if the magnet be at rest the dark trace on the paper will be simply a straight line. If, however, the magnet moves aside, the spot of light reflected from the mirror will be displaced, and the photographed line will be curved or crooked. Comparison of such records, or "magnetographs," from stations widely apart on the earth's surface, promises to afford much light upon the cause of the earth's magnetism and of its changes, of which hitherto no reliable origin has been with certainty assigned.

The phenomenon of earth-currents (Art. 403) appears to be connected with that of the changes in the earth's magnetism, and can be observed whenever there is a display of aurora, and during a magnetic storm; but it is not yet determined whether these currents are due to the variations in the magnetism of the earth, or whether these variations are due to the currents. It is known that the evaporation (see Art. 63) always going on in the tropics causes the ascending currents of heated air to be electrified positively relatively to the earth. These air-currents travel northward and southward toward the colder polar regions, where they descend. These streams of electrified air will act (see Art. 337) like true electric currents, and as the earth rotates within them it will be acted upon magnetically. Whether this will account for the gradual growth of the earth's magnetism is an open question. The action of the sun and moon in raising tides in the atmosphere might also account for the variations mentioned in Art. 142. It is important to note that in all magnetic storms the intensity of the perturbations is greatest in the regions nearest the poles; also, that the magnetic poles coincide very nearly with the regions of greatest cold; that the region where auroræ (Art. 309) are seen in greatest abundance is a region lying nearly symmetrically round the magnetic pole. It may be added that the general direction of the feeble daily earth-currents (Art. 403) is from the poles toward the equator.

¹ See Lesson XXIV., on Atmospheric Electricity.

Local Union Directory



This Directory is compiled from the quarterly reports furnished by local secretaries. If your report is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes.

Locals are composed of branches of the trade, as per the following signs:

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Mixed. | (f) Cable Splicers. |
| (b) Linemen. | (g) Switch-board Men |
| (c) Inside. | (h) Shopenen. |
| (d) Trimmers. | (i) Fixture Hangers. |
| (e) Cranemen. | |
| (j) Telephone Operators. | |

(c) No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Friday evening at 2801 Franklin Ave. President, J. M. Thompson, 644 Myrtle Ave.; Vice President, Geo. Heath, Box J170A, Wellston, Mo.; Financial Secretary, W. B. Smith, 4339 Itaska St.; Recording Secretary, Arthur Schading, 3230 Iowa Ave.; Treasurer, A. H. Loepker, 2608, St. Louis Ave.

(c) No. 5, Pittsburg, Pa.—Meets every Thursday night at Labor Temple. President, J. R. Williams, 1307 Ivanhoe St.; Vice President, S. D. Young, Labor Temple; Financial Secretary, H. McDougall, 178 Ridenour Ave., Crafton, Pa.; Recording Secretary, F. C. Young, Labor Temple, Treasurer, W. A. Hillgrove, Labor Temple.

(c) No. 6, San Francisco, Calif.—Meets Wednesday in Building Trades Temple, 200 Guerrero. President, W. H. Urmy, 200 Guerrero St.; Vice President, R. G. Alexander, 200 Guerrero St.; Financial Secretary, P. A. Clifford, 200 Guerrero St.; Recording Secretary, E. V. McKenzie, 200 Guerrero St.; Treasurer, G. M. Fisk, 2417 Folsom St.

(c) No. 8, Toledo, Ohio—Meets every Monday in Swiss Hall on Monroe St. President, C. H. McCullough, 453 Avondale Ave.; Vice President, L. J. Paratschek, 288 Manhattan Blvd.; Financial Secretary, G. E. Strub, 3118 Cambridge Ave.; Recording Secretary, W. H. Welsh, 1419 Cherry St.; Treasurer, J. A. Christ, 905 Bricker Ave.

(a) No. 9, Chicago, Ill.—Meets every Friday night at 500 S. State St. President, James Slattery, 2341 W. Monroe St.; Vice President, Thomas Anglin, 2315 Warren Ave.; Financial Secretary, L. M. Fee, 234 N. Clark St.; Recording Secretary, E. W. Landry, 1339 N. Ridgeway Ave.; Treasurer, Jas. Sharp, 2311 W. Madison St.

(a) No. 12, Pueblo, Colo.—Meets Friday of each week at 410½ Santa Fe Ave. President, F. C. Burford, 707 VanBuren St.; Vice President, Chas. Griffin, 512 W. 10th St.; Financial Secretary, W. L. Nelson, 1026 E. 7th St.; Recording Secretary, Jack Flattery, 115 W. 8th St.; Treasurer, J. H. Campbell, 191 Central Main St.

(c) No. 13, Seattle, Wash.—Meets Monday at Carpenters' Hall, 1620 Fourth Ave. President, G. H. Kettman, Larned Hotel; Vice President, Earl Bragdon, 2346 N. 56th St.; Recording Secretary, P. D. Gibson, 2409 N. 65th st.; Treasurer, C. G. Johnson, 2018 Ingersoll Place; B. A., T. E. Lee, 304 Cray Bldg.

No. 17, Detroit, Mich.—President, John Hafner, 340 Ferry Ave, E.; Vice President, Chas. E. Miller, 24 Ferry Ave., W.; Financial Secretary, J. J. Dooley, 927 Piquette Ave., E.; Recording Secretary, Harry L. Hunt, 33 Jones Building; Treasurer, J. F. Conway, 378 Defer Place.

(b) No. 20, New York City, N. Y.—Meets Monday evening, 8 p. m., 200 E. 45th St. President, J. G. Healey, 149 Franconia Ave., Flushing, L. I.; Vice President, J. Denyeau, 101 E. 125 th St., New York City; Financial Secretary, W. G. Thordsen, 868 Fox St., Bronx, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, J. H. Rulon, 260 Varick St., Jersey City, N. J.; Treasurer, J. S. Ryder, 687 E. 138th St., N. Y. City.

(c) No. 22, Omaha, Nebr.—Meets every Wednesday night at Labor Temple, 1312 Douglas St. President, M. Anderson, 2524 S. 9th St., P. O. Box 638; Vice President, J. M. Gibb, 524 S. 41st St.; Financial Secretary, C. Dohn, 2226 S. 14th St., P. O. Box 638; Recording Secretary, Gus Lawson, 137 Cedar St., P. O. Box 638; Treasurer, J. P. Brown, 2803 Shirley St., P. O. Box 638.

(b) No. 23, St. Paul, Minn.—Meets first and third Monday in Federation Hall, 3rd and Wabash Sts. President, W. B. Tublessy, 451 W. Central St.; Vice President, A. Flaherty, 236 Norris St.; Financial Secretary, G. Thomas, 1256 Lincoln; Recording Secretary, W. F. Shoennan, 1111 Goff Ave.; Treasurer, N. Conoryea, 116 W. Cook St.

(b) No. 24, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Richmond Hall, 3rd Ave., south, and 5th St. President, Harry Burton, 2933 42d Ave., south; Recording Secretary, E. O. Smith, 3029 43rd Ave., south; Treasurer, A. M. Aune, 4210 32d Ave., south.

(a) No. 34, Peoria, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 123 S. Adams St. President, Geo. M. Akers, 1803 Lincoln Ave.; Vice President, J. H. Holligan, 1802 Millman Ave.; Financial Secretary, W. E. Priddy, 215 Rohman Ave.; Recording Secretary, W. H. Burns, 216 N. Jefferson Ave, Flat F.; Treasurer, Benj. Priddy, 507 Bryan St.

(c) No. 38, Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets Thursday night at 1120 Prospect St. President, W. J. Kavanaugh, 2070 W. 59th St.; Vice President, Wm. Warner, 502 Superior Building, Superior Ave.; Financial Secretary, J. Hildebeitel, 700 E. 99th St.; Recording Secretary, J. W. Hart, 4021 Smith Ave.; Treasurer, A. Shiland, 10839 Tacoma Ave.

(c) No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets Tuesday at 270 Broadway St. President, J. J. Morgan, Charlotte Ave.; Vice President, R. L. Alger, 239 Park St.; Financial Secretary, G. C. King, 179 Waverly St.; Recording Secretary, E. C. Fink, 19 Josie Place.

(d) No. 49, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Assembly Hall, 63 W. Randolph St. President, Wm. F. Trader, 1930 N. 44th Court; Vice President, Daniel F. Cahill, 115 E. Chestnut St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. M. Hickey, 2225 Seminary Ave.; Conrad Cornell, 3543 N. 64th Court; Treasurer, George B. Fahey, 2137 Jackson Place.

(a) No. 50, Belleville, Ill.—Meets first and third Wednesday nights in Byer's Hall, corner of Spring and A St. President, A. J. Bertschinger, Gen. Del., Belleville; Vice President, Frank Major, 720 E. 1st St.; Financial Secretary, Edw. Friedrich, 1105 Bristow St.; Recording Secretary, Elmer Stratton, 115 S. Church St.; Treasurer, I. D. Dalton, 217 W. B St.

No. 52, Newark, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at 85 Market St.

President, A. H. Thomas, 43 Portland Place, Montclair, N. J.; Vice President, Wm. Burkitt, 401 14th Ave., Irvington, N. J.; Financial Secretary, Edmund Beatty, 304 South 9th St., Newark, N. J.; Recording Secretary, Harry Schnarr, 205 N. 3rd St., Newark, N. J.; Treasurer, Fred Rossester, 27 Florence Ave., Irvington, N. J.

(a) No. 56, Erie, Pa.—Meets 2d and 4th Friday nights at C. L. U. Hall, 751 State St. President, Michael Brennan, 157 E. 4th St.; Vice President, James Pusey, 520 E. 10th St.; Financial Secretary, Harry Simpson, 809 E. 5th St.; Recording Secretary, John Freeman, 327 W. 26th St.; Treasurer, Frank Grenlick, 139 E. 4th St.

No. 60, San Antonio, Texas—President, F. Kusch, 509 Water St.; Financial Secretary, F. J. Vollmer, 2106 W. Com St., Station A.; Recording Secretary, C. W. Kaiser, 625 W. Salinas St., Sta. A.; Treasurer, W. A. White, 1122 Buena Vista St., Sta. A.

(a) No. 61, Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets every Tuesday night at Labor Temple, Hall 705, 538 Maple Ave. President, J. R. Jackson, 308 E. Edgeware Road, Los Angeles, Calif.; Vice President, T. E. Lackyard, 2710 Winter St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Financial Secretary, L. E. Mullins, 406 E. 42th St., Los Angeles; Recording Secretary, J. S. Rief, 1264 W. Vernon Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.; Treasurer, W. J. Moore, 2715 Michigan Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

No. 64, Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at Bushnell Hall, Federal St. President, S. R. Scheirer, 230 Hughes St.; Vice President, W. C. Rosine, 707 Oxford St.; Recording Secretary, C. Morrison, 26 Falls Ave.; Treasurer, H. M. Vetter, 200 W. Myrtle Ave.

(b, d, f.) No. 66, Houston, Tex.—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. in Electrical Workers' Hall, 908½ Franklin Ave. President, W. M. Hay, 1505 Preston Ave.; Financial Secretary, A. V. Potter, 1210 Smith St.; Recording Secretary, Wm. Conroy, 1213 Fannin St.

(c) No. 68, Denver, Colo.—Meets each Monday at Room 40 King Bldg., 1627 Lawrence St. President, C. B. Noxon, 4902 W. 34th Ave.; Vice President, J. C. Wolever, 965 Galapago St.; Financial Secretary, C. F. Oliver, 258 S. Marion St., Box 614; Recording Secretary, L. Stone, 1040 Novajo St., P. O. Box 614; Treasurer, R. H. Homil, 3882 Zanobia St.

(c) No. 69, Dallas, Tex.—Meets Thursday of each week at 1920½ Main St. President, D. L. Goble, 1003 S. Ervay St.; Vice President, V. H. Torbert, 3903 Gaston Ave.; Financial Secretary, W. B. Wenscoatte, 1509 Ross Ave.; Recording Secretary, L. L. Haggard, 2219 Colby, P. O. Box 121; Treasurer, L. B. Irvin, 523½ S. Ervay St.

No. 72, Waco, Tex.—President, R. F. Williamson, 608 Austin St.; Financial Secretary, G. A. Leath, Box 814; Recording Secretary, E. F. Copley, 720 Austin St.

(c) No. 78, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Thursday in Labor Temple, Trinity Ave. President, Curtis P. Ball, 402 Central Ave., Atlanta, Ga.; Vice President, Thos. C. Johnson, 112 Stonewall St.; Financial Secretary, W. M. Earnest, 86 E. Pine St.; Recording Secretary, Geo. H. McKee, 61 St. Charles Ave.; Treasurer, W. M. Earnest, 86 E. Pine St.

(a) No. 80, Norfolk, Va.—Meets every Wednesday night at I. O. O. F. Hall, Church street. President, M. B. Holmes, 512 Fourth Ave., Portsmouth, Va.; Vice President, F. Howard, 913 West Boissevain Ave., Norfolk, Va.; Financial Secretary, T. J. Gates, 123 North Maltby Ave., Norfolk, Va.; Recording Secretary, H. J. Kraener, 510 4th Ave., Portsmouth, Va.; Treasurer,

R. A. Smith, Armistead Bridge Road, Norfolk, Va.

No. 82, Pittsfield, Mass.—Meets every Saturday afternoon.

(h) No. 85, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets Friday on 246 State St. President, W. A. Weisgarver, 130 N. Ferry St.; Vice President, Geo. Rea, 915 State St.; Financial Secretary, A. C. Crawford, 1014 Stanley St.; Recording Secretary, John Radley, 112 S. Ferry St.; Treasurer, F. Schurick, 49 Robinson St.

(c) No. 86, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every other Wednesday in Musicians' Hall, 95 E. Main St. President, B. Yawman, 60 Adams St.; Vice President, J. Downs, 365 Jay St.; Financial Secretary, H. Walls, 15 Frank St.; Recording Secretary, M. J. Farrell, 73 Francis St.; Treasurer, B. Pitt, 343 Birr St.

(a) No. 96, Worcester, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Monday, E. B. 1st and 3d, Piper Block, 419 Main St. President, M. J. Moriarty, 419 Main St.; Vice President, Paul Haey, 419 Main St.; Financial Secretary, D. F. Ralph, 419 Main St.; Recording Secretary, T. L. Carney, 419 Main St.; Treasurer, S. A. Strout, 419 Main St.

(c) No. 98, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets Tuesday at Lewar's Hall, 9th St. and Spring Garden. President, James J. Collins, 5533 Thompson St.; Vice President, Geo. Daniels, 1312 Filbert St.; Financial Secretary, John I. Burrows, 2822 Mercer St.; Recording Secretary, Frank A. Rowan, 3521 Mount Vernon St.; Treasurer, Frank P. Turner, 2345 S. Carlisle St.; Business Agent, Wm. Nichols, 1312 Filbert St.

(c) No. 100, Fresno, Calif.—Meets every Tuesday night over Barton Opera House, Fresno. President, T. C. Vickers, 324 Clark St.; Vice President, Claude Fowler, 1933 J. St.; Financial Secretary, Chas. Eymann, 1039 I. St., care L. U. No. 100; Recording Secretary, B. M. Greenwood, Box 309; Treasurer, H. H. Courtright, Box 309.

(c) No. 102, Paterson, New Jersey.—Meets every Thursday at Labor Lyceum, 359 Van Houten St. President, F. H. Hoffer, Scrivens Ave., Totowa Borough, N. J.; Vice President, A. Hawtin, 193 Jasper St., Paterson, N. J.; Financial Secretary, A. Bennett, 552 Lexington Ave., Clifton, N. J.; Recording Secretary, R. Sigler, 115 Fair St., Paterson, N. J.; Treasurer, W. H. Cross, 162 Lakeview Ave., Clifton, N. J.

(c) No. 103, Boston, Mass.—Meets Wednesday evenings at Wells' Memorial Hall, 987 Washington St.; President, S. J. Murphy, 49 Clarkson St., Dorchester; Vice President, W. J. Roberts, Egypt, Mass.; Financial Secretary, F. L. Kelly, 211 M St., South Boston; Recording Secretary, J. T. Kilroe, 97 Hyde Park Ave., Forest Hill; Treasurer, T. Gould, 17 Wigglesworth St., Roxbury.

(b) No. 104, Boston, Mass.—Meets Wednesday, each week, at 987 Washington St., Boston, Mass. President, Mich. Birmingham, 2 Dighton Place, Brighton, Mass.; Vice President, Wm. McDonald, 299 Center St., Newton, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Howard R. Allen, 725 E. Sixth St., South Boston, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Wm. Warren, 991 Watertown St., Newton, Mass.; Treasurer, W. D. Hubbard, 8 Hancock St., Boston, Mass.

(b) Sub No. 104, Boston, Mass.—Meets Second and fourth Fridays of each month at Wells' Memorial Hall, 987 Washington St., Boston, Mass. President, Annie E. Molloy, 101 Cowper St., E., Boston, Mass.; Vice President, Mary C. Mahoney, 8 Waite St., Roxbury, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Melena A. Godair, 122 Wrentham St.,

Dorchester, Mass.; Treasurer, Annie L. Moran, 12 Rossmore Rd., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

(a) No. 105, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in Labor Hall, John St. South. President, Charles Ossier, 219 Catherine St., N., Hamilton; Vice President, J. Hergan, 310 King St., W., Hamilton; Financial Secretary, J. U. M. Mackey, 110 Catherine St., S., Hamilton; Recording Secretary, H. Jacks, 248 Main St., E., Hamilton; Treasurer, J. J. Gray, 175 Catherine St., St. Hamilton.

No. 108, Tampa, Fla.—Meets Thursday of each week in Engineer's Hall, Franklin St. President, J. A. Arnold; Vice President, R. E. Andrus, Lock Box 610; Financial Secretary, J. L. Evans, Lock Box 662; Recording Secretary, E. Chanyington, Pen. Til. Co.; Treasurer, F. M. Jolly, Lock Box 662.

(c) No. 110, St. Paul, Minn.—Meets every Friday at Federation Hall. President, S. W. Bush, 302 Charles St.; Vice President, C. A. Drake, 863 Bidwell St.; Financial Secretary, James J. Purcell, 298 Charles St.; Recording Secretary, Dave Bonsleht, 791 Fanquier St.; Treasurer, Wm. Olsen, 905 Hudson Ave.; Business Agent, Frank Fisher, Office Federation Hall.

(c) No. 116, Ft. Worth, Tex.—Meets every other Wednesday night at Labor Temple, 306½ Throckmorton St. President, B. C. Rittig, Labor Temple; Vice President, Chas. Shyroe, Labor Temple; Financial Secretary, W. L. Kelsey, Labor Temple; Recording Secretary, R. A. Hunter, Labor Temple; Treasurer, F. W. Grunewald, Labor Temple.

(a) No. 117, Elgin, Ill.—Meets first and third Thursday nights in Trades' Council Hall, 168 Chicago St. President, L. B. Corson, 565 Walnut Ave.; Vice President, G. E. Powell, Illinois Park, R. R. No. 3; Financial Secretary, W. A. Stevenson, 721 Center St.; Recording Secretary, G. W. Hilton, 252 Orange St.; Treasurer, A. B. Adams, 273 S. Channing St.

(h) No. 119, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every other Wednesday at 95 Main St. President, J. Rife, 40 Weldon St.; Vice President, D. E. Drew, 139 Tremont St.; Financial Secretary, T. Douglas, 41 Council St.; Recording Secretary, F. Chesterloo, 236 Childs St.; Treasurer, F. Douglas, 41 Council.

No. 121, Augusta, Ga.—Recording Secretary, S. P. Howard, 1734 Hicks St.; Financial Secretary, R. H. Young, 1606 Hicks St.

(c) No. 124, Kansas, Mo.—Meets Tuesday of each week at Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland Ave. President, W. T. McAuley, 1323 E. 9th St.; Financial Secretary, J. D. Kelley, 1721 Montgall Ave.; Recording Secretary, E. B. Peele, 1315 Bales Ave.; Treasurer, R. B. Smith, 4440 Fairmount Ave.

(c) No. 133, Middletown, N. Y.—Meets second Wednesday of each month in Masonic Building, North St. President, S. E. Lee, 19½ Grand Ave.; Vice President, I. E. Hodge, 10 Watkins Ave.; Financial Secretary, R. M. Hurt, 24 Knapp St.; Recording Secretary, A. B. Loder, 84 California Ave., Gen. Del.; Treasurer, E. Burhans, 11 Watkins Ave.

(c) No. 134, Chicago, Ill.—Meets Thursday night at 500 S. State St. President, Dan. F. Cleary, 500 S. State St.; Vice President, Marshal Paulsen, 500 S. State St.; Financial Secretary, R. A. Shields, 500 S. State St.; Recording Secretary, G. O. Johnson, 500 S. State St.; Treasurer, A. A. Hall, 500 S. State St.

(a) No. 135, La Crosse, Wis.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Eigel Hall, 417 Jay St. President, Theo. E. Strauss, 526 N. 9th St.; Vice President, F. J. Bailey, 1116 S. 6th St.; Financial Secretary, A. G. Buchman, 1020 Jackson St.; Recording Secretary, Aug. Friemark, 821 S. 8th St.; Treasurer, H. Milligan, 1229 La Crosse St.

(c) No. 136, Birmingham, Ala.—Meets Friday over Stag Saloon, 2007½ 3rd Ave. President, W. C. Slaughter, Box 205; Vice President, L. L. Hunt, 1117 John St.; Financial Secretary, A. J. Taunton, 8341 Underwood Ave., East Lake; Recording Secretary, F. C. Powell, Box 205; Treasurer, A. H. Hunt, Box 205.

No. 140, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Electrical Workers' Hall, 240 State St. President, John Boldman, 218 Green St.; Vice President, Geo. Groaton, 1717 Albany St.; Financial Secretary, Grove Armin, 213 Nott Terrace; Recording Secretary, Jas Rourke, 143 Barret St., P. O. Box 522; Treasurer, Wm. Campbell, 348 Schenectady St.

(c) No. 141, Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets Friday night at Waldorf Building, Market St. President, S. Gould, 228 29th St.; Vice President, A. L. Sarver, N. Market St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. G. Lynn, 103 N. Huron St.; Recording Secretary, L. E. Feldman, 824 Market St.; Treasurer, G. E. Carle, 16th St.

(c) No. 142, Boston, Mass.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at 8 p. m. at Dexter Hall, 987 Washington St. President, George F. Backus, 14 Rollins St., Boston, Mass.; Vice President, Joseph Henry Loring, 66 Harbor View St., Dorchester, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Herbert A. Bean, 28 Mt. Hope St., Roslindale, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Herbert F. Dowell, 39 Wareham St., Medford, Mass.; Treasurer, John F. Downey, 7 Everett Ave., Somerville.

(c) No. 146, Decatur, Ill.—Meets every Tuesday in Bricklayers' Hall, 141 E. Main St. President, J. C. Adams, 523 E. Leafland St.; Vice President, A. F. Blakeney, 1908 N. Edward St.; Financial Secretary, C. W. Brooks, 820 W. Parkard St.; Treasurer, H. Alban, 432 E. Main St.

(a) No. 149, Aurora, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Trades' Assembly Hall on the Island. President, Norbert Berve, 283 Woodlawn Ave.; Vice President, C. Townsend, 69 S. Lincoln Ave.; Financial Secretary, C. P. Herkes, 292 Woodlawn Ave.; Recording Secretary, R. J. Gilmore, 470 Main St.; Treasurer, Nick Wilms, 510 Claim St.

(c) No. 164, Jersey City, N. J.—Meets Friday night at 464 Hoboken Ave. President, E. N. Fraleigh, 27 Virginia Ave.; Vice President, H. Feibel, 522 Blum St., Union Hill; Financial Secretary, M. Driscoll, 515 Jersey Ave.; Recording Secretary, Geo. Knoop, 151 Hopkins Ave.; Treasurer, E. Cook, 7A Palisade Ave., West Hoboken.

(a) No. 165, Newport News, Va.—Meets Wednesday at C. L. U. Hall, Washington Ave. President, James DeFarges, 124 35th St., Newport News, Va.; Vice President, R. Garry, Newport News, Va.; Financial Secretary, Ed. C. Kelly, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 23, Hampton, Va.; Recording Secretary, J. E. Dudley, Hampton, Va.; Treasurer, Ed. C. Kelly, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 23, Hampton, Va.

No. 168, Kankakee, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Labor Hall, Court St. President, Frank Schulze, 96 W. Court St.; Vice President, George Francouer, 110 Myrtle Ave.; John Bierman, 204 River St.; Recording Secretary, W. Eggleston, 345 Rosewood Ave.; Treasurer, Henry Menitz, 170 Fifth Ave.

No. 175, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Meets every Friday at Central Labor Union Hall, Sta. A., Box 102. President, R. Shaw, 510 Chestnut St.; Vice President, R. Baker; Financial Secretary, J. G. Orrell, P. O. Box 102, Sta. A.; Recording Secretary, E. R. Cunningham, 217 Pine St.; Treasurer, C. E. Murdock, 714 High St., Ridge Dale, Tenn.

No. 177, Jacksonville, Fla.—President, J. R. Boyle, 1807 Highway Ave.; Vice President, P. S. Kelley, 812 W. Monroe St.; Financial Secretary, S. B. Kitchen, 1011 E. Ashley St.; Recording Secretary, C. P. Ball, 1735 Laura St.; Treasurer, T. C. Wilson, 322 W. Ashley St.

No. 183, Lexington, Ky.—President, J. H. Brock, 217 Clay Ave.; Vice President, Joe Le Clere, 256 Loudon Ave.; Financial Secretary, Wesley Allender, 608 E. High St.; Recording Secretary, E. H. Umstead, 123 Arceme Ave.; Treasurer, Frank Sweney, Arceme Ave.

(a) No. 184, Galesburg, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of the month in old Elk's Hall, Main St. President, G. W. Spencer, S. Day St.; Vice President, Harry Arms, 110 Garfield Ave.; Financial Secretary, Geo. E. Springer, 273 Garfield Ave.; Recording Secretary, Carl McCulloch, 68 W. Losey St.; Treasurer, G. W. Gordon, 253 E. Ferris.

(c) No. 186, Madison, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in Crescent Building, 27 N. Pinckney St. President, William H. Winter, Jr., 1110 Mound St.; Vice President, Mahlon Bradford, 11 S. Bassette St.; Financial Secretary, Joe Braith, Box 1075, and 432 W. Gorham St.; Recording Secretary, Walter Homberger, 535 W. Washington Ave.; Treasurer, Jacob Koelten, 1201 Mound St.

(a) No. 187, Oshkosh, Wis.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades and Labor Hall, Main St. President, Ray Evanson, 17 Oxford St.; Vice President, Emil Prong, 58 Car St.; Financial Secretary, Patrick Joy, 56 Wis. Ave.; Recording Secretary, Hugh Grey, 434 Bowen St.; Treasurer, Frank Meyers, 39 School St.

(a) No. 189, Quincy, Mass.—Meets first Monday in every month at Johnson Building, room 24, Hancock St. President, Chas. W. Hanscom, 124 Upland Road, Quincy, Mass.; Vice President, William VonCollen, Billings Road, Quincy, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Frank Lints, 194 Washington St.; Recording Secretary, Theodore S. Andrews, 153 Whitwell St., Quincy, Mass.; Treasurer, John E. Lynch, 40 Upland Road, Quincy, Mass.

(b) No. 190, Newark, N. J.—Meets first and third Thursdays of the month at Godel Building, 280 Plane St. President, Thomas Portch, 62 Hamburg Place; Vice President, Herman Graf, 322 14th Ave.; Financial Secretary, F. A. Conery, 13 Monmouth St.; Recording Secretary, Wm. Varley, 261 Clifton Ave.; Treasurer, M. C. Wright, 1011 Broad St.

(c) No. 197, Bloomington, Ill.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of month in Trades' Assembly Hall, Main St. President, W. F. Weiler, 502 S. Mason St.; Vice President, Ed E. Emmett, S. Summit St.; Financial Secretary, E. A. Havens, 823 E. Jefferson St.; Recording Secretary, Hal Webster, 1211 N. Roosevelt St.; Treasurer, Richard Gray, 806 S. Bunn St.

No. 208, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets every Friday night at Labor Hall, 305 S. Warren St. President, Geo. Enengy, Box 416; Vice President, J. White; Recording Secretary, A. T. Nicholson, Box 416; Financial Secretary, G. B. Warner, 104 Purple St.; Treasurer, L. H. Lynn, 228 Cedar St.

(c) No. 212, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Meets every Wednesday night at 1313 Vine St. President,

John McFadden, 1313 Vine St.; Vice President, Harry Richter, 1313 Vine St.; Financial Secretary, Arthur Liebenrood, 14 Mitchell Place; Recording Secretary, Ernst Simonton, 1313 Vine St.; Treasurer, Al. Behrman, 1313 Vine St.

(c) No. 226, Topeka, Kan.—Meets first and third Wednesday nights at No. 418, 3d floor, back hall, Kansas Ave. President, A. E. Sutton, Bethany College; Vice President, J. J. Carnahan, 115 Douthitt Ave.; Financial Secretary, R. L. Lewis, 806 Buchanan St.; Recording Secretary, Chas. J. Maudsell, 1828 Buchanan St.; Treasurer, J. F. Doane, 314 W. 7th St.

(a) No. 233, Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets Thursday at A. O. H. Hall, S. Teion St. President, E. R. Allen; Vice President, John Craighead, 322 E. St. Vrain; Financial Secretary, D. J. Elkins, 518 N. Spruce; Recording Secretary, John K. Mullen, Box 654; Treasurer, J. W. Smith, care of Elks' Club.

No. 234, Richmond, Indiana.—Meets Wednesday at Labor Hall, S. 6th St. President, R. C. Gardner, 211 S. 14th St.; Vice President, Gerald Lake, 235 S. 4th St.; Financial Secretary, Walter L. Ellis, 609 N. A. St.; Recording Secretary, W. F. Walters, 22 N. 11th St.; Treasurer, Fred F. Ball, 306 Chestnut St.

(c) No. 235, Savannah, Ga.—Meets every Thursday at Board of Trade Building, Bay and Drayton Sts. President, J. R. Dorgan, 420 Huntington St., E.; Vice President, A. B. Conner, 352 Montgomery St.; Financial Secretary, R. Smallwood, 305 Liberty, E.; Recording Secretary, A. E. Wells, 132 Abercorn St.; Treasurer, R. Smallwood, 305 Liberty, E.

No. 236, Streator, Ill.—Meets on Main St. President, Walter Brehman, 1103 E. Kent St.; Vice President, Ed Blain, 614 N. Wasson St.; Financial Secretary, Geo. Duffner, 514 W. Bridge St.; Recording Secretary, Ed Kelly, 511 S. Illinois St.; Treasurer, Geo. Duffner.

(c) No. 238, Asheville, N. C.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights of each month at C. L. U. Hall, Patton Ave. President, J. C. Giles, 12 Church St., Asheville, N. C.; Vice President, C. M. Warren, 12 Church St., Asheville, N. C.; Financial Secretary, C. R. Cook, West Asheville, N. C.; Recording Secretary, W. J. Atwell, 12 Church St., Asheville, N. C.; Treasurer, R. E. Mathews, 34 Ashland Ave., Asheville, N. C.

No. 240, Newark, N. J.—Financial Secretary, Leo Seery, 24 Wall St.

(b) No. 247, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursday nights of each month at 246 State street. President, I. D. Pangburn, 46 Guilderland Ave.; Vice President, A. Sager, 403 Summit Ave.; Financial Secretary, Jas. H. Cameron, 7 State street; Recording Secretary, R. A. Jones, Box 696; Treasurer, C. L. Hand, 35 Turner Ave.

(j) Sub No. 247, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Electrical Workers' Hall, 246 State St. President, Daisy Cain, 48 Guilderland Ave.; Vice President, Nettie Depew, 575 Summit Ave.; Financial Secretary, Mabel Aldrick, 4 Willet St.; Recording Secretary, Margaret A. Moore, Stanford Locust Grove; Treasurer, Rose La Fountaine, 311 Clinton St.

No. 249, Ottawa, Ont., Canada.—President, M. Burke, 166 Cambridge St.; Vice President, R. Lyons, 237 Laurier Ave., W.; Financial Secretary, S. Finch, 240 Laurier St.; Recording Secretary, E. Armstrong, 113 Waverly St.; Treasurer, W. Bond, 309 Sunnyside Ave.

No. 252, Huntington, W. Va.—Meets every Wednesday at Broh Building, 9th St. & 3d Ave. President, W. S. Barnett, 832 5th Ave., Hunting-

ton, W. Va.; Vice President, M. L. Younger, 717 3d Ave., Huntington, W. Va.; Financial Secretary, J. E. Peyton, 1036 4th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.; Recording Secretary, A. C. Singer, 1517 7th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.; Treasurer, H. A. Weaver, 1036 4th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.

(g) No. 254, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets fourth Tuesday in each month at I. B. E. W. Hall, 246 State St. President, E. Hoeth, Box 21, R. F. D. No. 6, Schenectady, N. Y.; Vice President, P. McLaren, 611 Chapel St., Schenectady, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, R. J. Lyons, 407 Hulett St., Schenectady, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, M. T. Northup, 611 South Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.; Treasurer, A. Buchanan, 26 Columbia St., Schenectady, N. Y.

(a) No. 255, Ashland, Wis.—Meets second Wednesday of every month at Pabst Hall, 2d St., W. President, W. E. Mitchell, 510 Prentice Ave., E.; Vice President, Loyd Hinchlof, 613 rentice Ave., E.; Financial Secretary, Paul Halba, Jr., 602 Prentice Ave., E.; Recording Secretary, S. J. Talaska, R. F. D. No. 1; Treasurer, Paul Hoba, Jr., 602 Prentice Ave., E.

(c) No. 257, Lake Charles, La.—Meets second Monday of the month at Central Trades and Labor Council, 708 Ryan St. President, J. W. Gallion, 1120 Front St.; Vice President, L. E. Stanley, 728 Pugo St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. C. Horn, Central Fire Station; Treasurer, Wm. C. Horn.

(c) No. 259, Beverly, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Atlantic Hall, Cabot St. President, R. W. Porter, 3 Lemon St., Salem; Vice President, John F. Burns, Jackson St., Beverly; Financial Secretary, Jas. A. Robinson, 73 Highland Ave., Salem; Recording Secretary, E. M. Dawson, 5 Hardy St., Beverly; Treasurer, Geo. E. Smith, 14 Bisson St., Beverly.

(c) No. 262, Plainfield, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month in Building Council rooms, 204 W. Front. President, A. Wagner, 331 E. 5th St.; Vice President, R. Eats, 751 Midway Ave.; Financial Secretary, Thomas C. Harding, 615 John St.; Recording Secretary, J. King, Jr., 22 Verdone St., North Plainfield, N. J.; Treasurer, F. B. Pope, 73 Grandview Ave., North Plainfield, N. J.

(a) No. 263, Tulsa, Okla.—Meets first Friday at Northside Fire Station. President, J. Norris, No. 2 Fire Station; Vice President, J. W. Van Horn, 217 S. Xenithus; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. I. Bond, 413 S. Cincinnati Ave.; Treasurer, R. Owens, 219 N. Cheyenne.

(c) No. 267, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Saturdays of each month at 246 State St. President, B. Cawley, 87 11th St.; Vice President, W. J. Lindsey, 104 Broadway; Financial Secretary, H. De Groat, 717 Crane St.; Recording Secretary, H. E. Opdyke, 611 Lenox Road; Treasurer, Herbert De Groat, 717 Crane St.

(c) No. 268, Newport, R. I.—Meets first and third Thursday nights of each month at Thames St. President, W. Powers, 11 Kilburn Court; Financial Secretary, G. B. Reynolds, 32 W. Newport Ave.; Recording Secretary, F. C. Gurnett, 70 3d St.; Treasurer, E. W. Gladding, 2 Coddington St.

(a) No. 269, Trenton, N. J.—Meets every Friday night in Ribson's Building, Broad and Front Sts. President, Geo. Wallace, 406 Market St., Trenton, N. J.; Vice President, Thos. Mooney, 157 Ashmore Ave., Trenton, N. J.; Financial Secretary, Frank L. Morris, R. F. D. No. 5, Trenton, N. J.; Recording Secretary, Alvin Tharp,

159 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J.; Treasurer, Richard Kane, 10 Wetherspoon St., Princeton, N. J.

(h) No. 270, New York, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 5th St. President, C. Paulson, 107 Stuben St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Vice President, J. Hoffman, 1018 E. 156th St., New York; Financial Secretary, F. Man, 2158 Crotona Ave., Bronx, New York City; Recording Secretary, R. Goetchins, 504 11th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, C. Greene, 40 Washington St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

No. 271, Detroit, Mich.—Meets Monday. President, Edward Ismond, 597 Lincoln Ave.; Vice President, A. D. Taber, 141 Lincoln Ave.; Financial Secretary, G. W. Severance, 305 15th St.; Recording Secretary, Wm. Slattery, 500 Brainard St.; Treasurer, H. C. Hipple, 23 Adams Ave., E.

(a) No. 277, Kingston, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at 10 Grand St. President, Jas. Morris, 144 Downs St.; Financial Secretary, H. H. Buckbee, 10 Grand St.; Recording Secretary, Roswell Coles, 76 Maiden Lane; Treasurer, Asa Budington, 31 Prince St.

No. 281, Ottawa, Ont., Can.—President, J. N. Conlon, 28 Lyon St., Ottawa, Ont.; Vice President, F. Wright, 26 Morris St., Ottawa, Ont.; Financial Secretary, L. P. Manion, 119 O'Connor St., Ottawa, Ont.; Recording Secretary, Henry Prudhomme, No. 1 Stott St., Ottawa, Ont.; Treasurer, John Webber, 24 Laurier Ave., East Ottawa, Ont.

(a) No. 282, Chicago, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights at 4351 S. Halsted St. President, O. H. Lutman, 3118 Indiana Ave.; Financial Secretary, Geo. Wolf, 3637 N. Paulina St.; Recording Secretary, W. J. O'Leary, 5532 S. Loomas St.; Treasurer, Thos. Murray, 7033 E. End Ave.

(c) No. 292, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Monday each month at 16 S. 5th St. President, Chas. A. Anderson, 1614 Washington Ave., N.; Vice President, J. B. Lein, 310 7th St., S.; Financial Secretary, W. E. Kenney, Business Agent, 36 S. 6th St.; Recording Secretary, R. S. Chase, 4437 1st Ave., S.; Treasurer, E. C. Quackenbush, 4733 Blaisdell Ave.

No. 302, Vallejo, Calif.—Financial Secretary, Alex. O'Brien, 10 Kentucky St.

(a) No. 303, St. Catharine, Ont.—Meets first and third Mondays in Carpenters' Hall, St. Paul St. President, Albert Lepage, 137 Queenston St., St. Catharine; Vice President, Robert Jones, 9 St. Paul St., Catharine; Financial Secretary, J. C. Clifford, 64 Welland Ave., St. Catharine; Recording Secretary, Clarence Walters, 98 Welland Ave., St. Catharine; Treasurer, J. C. Clifford, 64 Welland Ave., St. Catharine.

No. 305, Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets Wednesday at Carpenter Hall, 610 Calhoun St. President, Earl G. Finney, 1005 Lincoln Ave.; Vice President, Warren Rogers, 1817 Fairfield Ave.; Financial Secretary, J. L. Eversole, 1313 Ewing St.; Recording Secretary, W. Beerman, 1826 Howell St.; Treasurer, Henry Miller, 1317 Jackson Ave.

(a) No. 306, Albuquerque, N. Mex.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at 116½ W. Central Ave. President, T. O. Drummond, 310 S. Arno St.; Financial Secretary, E. Herrman, 902 S. 4th St.; Recording Secretary, Dan Dry, 308 S. Broadway; Treasurer, J. Sena, 523 S. First St.

No. 318, Knoxville, Tenn.—President, O. L. Jordan, 910 W. 5th Ave.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Vaughan, 2518 Washington Ave.

(i) No. 319, Pittsburg, Penn.—Meets first and third Thursday nights at 411 Wood St., Pittsburg, Pa. President, Geo. E. Wheeler, No. 10 Freeland St.; Vice President, C. C. Freedman, 411 Wood St.; Financial Secretary, J. F. Manley, 303 Lily Ave.; Recording Secretary, J. J. Slomer, 225 Lothrop St.; Treasurer, J. I. Manley, 303 Lily Ave.

No. 321, LaSalle, Ill.—At the Post Hall, First St. President, Thos. Heffron; Vice President, Geo. Green; Financial Secretary, Carl C. Sieber; Recording Secretary, Albert M. Piker, 947 Seventh St.; Treasurer, R. C. Hughett.

(a) No. 323, Terrell, Tex.—President, Jas. S. Adair, 301 N. Catharine St., Terrell, Tex.; Vice President, R. A. Mercer, 701 E. Asylum Ave., Terrell, Tex.; Financial Secretary, W. A. Tholen, 503 E. Moore Ave., Terrell, Tex.; Recording Secretary, A. E. Zink, 102 W. Asylum Ave., Terrell, Tex.; Treasurer, C. F. Anderson, 204 W. High St., Terrell, Tex.

(a) No. 328, Oswego, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Hall, W. 1st St. President, John S. Joyce, 26 W. 3d St.; Vice President, E. C. Bough, 40 E. Albany St.; Financial Secretary, F. W. Gallagher, 79 E. 8th St.; Recording Secretary, Fred Manner, 22 Varick St.; Treasurer, Thos. Houlihan, E. Bridge St.

(c) No. 332, San Jose, Calif.—Meets Monday night of each week, 8 p. m., at Labor Temple, 2d St. President, E. Kenhins, Minor Ave.; Vice President, J. Belvail, 44 San Fernando; Financial Secretary, J. S. Penrod, 364 N. 4th St.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Harding, 53 13th St.; Treasurer, Geo. Baker, Banker and Sons, E. Santa Clara St.

No. 335, Springfield, Mo.—President, S. R. Alley, 420 W. Chestnut St.; Financial Secretary, Ernest Holeman, 716 College St.; Recording Secretary, Ralph Cline, 607 W. Scott St.; Treasurer, S. K. Jackson, 716 College St.

No. 336, Dayton, Ohio.—Meets every Monday night in Machinists' Hall, 38 E. 3d St. President, C. Carey, 1524 E. 2d St.; Financial Secretary, H. Tobias, 412 S. Brown St.; Recording Secretary, A. Wall, 118 Lawnview Ave.; Treasurer, Eugene Pottle, 1409 S. Wayne Ave.

(c) No. 340, Sacramento, Calif.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights at Labor Temple, 8th and I Sts. President, L. M. Clausen, 1421 25th St.; Vice President, E. G. Hearst, 1530 J St.; Financial Secretary, E. N. Fish, 1416 12th St.; Recording Secretary, R. H. Hunter, Bismarck Hotel; Treasurer, L. T. Weber, 2724 J St.

(a) No. 349, Miami, Fla.—First and third Tuesday nights at Central Union Hall, 8th and Ave D. President, E. W. Quillen, care General Delivery; Vice President, Roy Williams, 400 Ave. D; Financial Secretary, W. B. Abell, Box 734; Recording Secretary, W. M. Frish, care General Delivery; Treasurer, W. M. Frish, care General Delivery.

(a) No. 358, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month in Union Hall, 146 Smith St. President, Norris M. Terwilliger, 50 Jefferson St.; Vice President, J. C. Jensen, 117 Paterson St.; Rudolph L. Schuck, 558 Amboy Ave.; Recording Secretary, Thos. Toolin, 212 Madison Ave.; Treasurer, John K. Flomerfelt, 50 Hazlewood Ave., Rahway, N. J.

(a) No. 361, Tonopah, Nev.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Musician's Hall, St. Patrick St. President, M. M. Buckley, Box 293; Vice President, G. H. White, Box 1012; Financial Secretary, M. S. Evans, Box 1012; Recording Secretary, Walter Ross, Box 908; Treasurer, G. H. White, Box 1012.

(b) No. 362, Kankakee, Ill.—Meets Friday night at Bartenders' Hall, 129 W. Court St. President, C. E. Suple, 253 First St.; Vice President, A. E. Rice, Hobbie Heights; Financial Sec-

retary, L. W. Healy, 328 Myrtle Ave.; Recording Secretary, E. Hancock, 164 Elm Ave.; Treasurer, L. W. Healy, 328 Myrtle Ave.

(a) No. 369, Louisville, Ky.—Meets Monday at 205 S. 5th St. President, G. E. Blakeley, 2106 Wilson St.; Vice President, Geo. Cannon, 540½ S. 3d St.; Financial Secretary, E. L. Baxter, 2919 Montgomery St.; Recording Secretary, John Wolf, 2026 Portland Ave.; Treasurer, Harry Sigmier, 1733 Frankfort Ave.

(a) No. 375, Peterboro, Ont.—Meets second and last Fridays of each month at Labor Hall, 435½ George St. President, A. Whitney, 389 Queen St.; Vice President, A. Guerin, 191 Simcoe St.; Financial Secretary, A. E. Brasseur, 172 Simcoe St.; Treasurer, J. J. Platt, 172 Charlotte St.

No. 377, Lynn, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Mondays, 62 Munroe St. President, David Duval, 54 Hamilton Ave.; Vice President, Frank L. Connell, Swampscot; Financial Secretary, Roderick E. Roberts, 15 Aborn Place; Recording Secretary, John B. Pittepass, 15 Friend St. Place; Treasurer, Guy Perkins, 9 Hemingway St., Sagus.

No. Sub-377, Lynn, Mass.—President, Grace McNally, 25 Archer St., Lynn; Vice President, Mary Libbey, 120 S. Common St., Lynn; Financial Secretary, Alice Belineau, 77 Myrtle St., Lynn; Recording Secretary, Mary Sullivan, 23 Bertha St., Lynn; Treasurer, Lizzie Leawood, 48 Jessie St., Lynn.

(i) No. 381, Chicago, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 10 South Clark St. President, Frank Malley, 1655 Millard Ave.; Vice President, Theo. Bedgood, 1416 N. Avers Ave.; Financial Secretary, Walter F. Fitzgerald, 1144 W. 15th St.; Recording Secretary, C. M. Hall, 1941 Cornelia Ave.; Treasurer, Wm. Rombach, 200 N. California Ave.

(c) No. 384, Muskogee, Okla.—Meets Tuesday in Scales Building, S. Second St. President, W. L. McClure, 1205 Dorchester St.; Vice President, Clarence Rubsam, 221 W. Okmulgee; Financial Secretary, W. O. Pitchford, Surety Building; Recording Secretary, Paul Dewine, 119 N. O. St.; Treasurer, Gilford Anderson, City Hall.

(b) No. 390, Hamilton, Ont.—Meets first and third Fridays at Trade and Labor Hall, John St. S. President, A. Taunge, 40 Liberty St.; Vice President, C. W. Finnie; Financial Secretary, A. Hurd, 131 Forest Ave.; Recording Secretary, P. Tansley, 50 Catharine St. S.; Treasurer, Geo. Hurd, 117 Charlton Ave. E.

No. 392, Troy, N. Y.—Financial Secretary, Thos. Connors, 14 High St.

(f) No. 396, Boston, Mass.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. at 987 Washington St. President, A. J. McCarron, 70 Wenham St., Forest Heights; Vice President, James Cooper, Medford; Financial Secretary, Jos. E. Fitzgerald, 565 Freeport St., Dorchester; Recording Secretary, Geo. M. Lorn, 88 W. Canton St., Boston; Treasurer, Walter R. Sawyer, 50 Greenwood St., Dorchester.

No. 397, Paraiso, C. Z., Isthmus of Panama.—Financial Secretary, H. Howard, Box 133; Recording Secretary, W. O'Donnell, Box 98.

No. 402, Greenwich, Conn.—President, Henry Ritch, 'Sherwood Place, Greenwich, Conn.; Financial Secretary, Wm. Peck, 11 Lawrence St., Greenwich, Conn.; Recording Secretary, Harry Holbeck, Greenwich, Conn.

merce St. President, J. R. Barbour, Third Ave., N. E.; Vice President, G. P. Ruddell, 224 4th Ave., N. W.; Financial Secretary, E. H. Franklin, 415 Woodland Ave., S. E.; Recording Secretary, F. B. Tucker, 346 Campbell Ave., S. W.; Treasurer, E. H. Franklin, 415 Woodland

fourth Saturday nights at Labor Home, Com. Ave., S. E.

(i) No. 404, San Francisco, Calif.—Meets second and fourth Mondays in Building Trades' Hall, Guerrero and 14th Sts. President, C. H. McConaughy, 145 Jersey St.; Vice President, P. Burchard, 1625 Polk St.; Financial Secretary, H. Zeher, 1908 Essex St., Berkeley; Recording Secretary, J. P. Boyd, 446 14th St.; Treasurer, H. Gardiner, 1332 33d Ave., E. Oakland.

No. 407, Marquette, Mich.—Financial Secretary, C. H. Krieg, 443 Bluff St.

(i) No. 419, New York, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays at Comerford Hall, 301 8th Ave. President, J. P. Willetts, 246 York St., Jersey City, N. J.; Vice President, Peter Gilchrist, 330 W. 18th St.; Financial Secretary, J. Keating, 234 9th Ave.; Recording Secretary, Jas. Ryan, 500 W. 32d St.; Treasurer, H. F. Cook, 217 Willis Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

(b) No. 423, Waterbury, Conn.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month at McCarthy's Hall, Grand St. President, H. Pfurr, corner Phenix and Abbot Ave.; Vice President, A. Gagnon, 377 W. Main St.; Financial Secretary, A. O. Tyler, 411 W. Main St.; Recording Secretary, J. C. Clark, 415 W. Main St.; Treasurer, A. O. Tyler.

No. 425, Roanoke, Va.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Labor Hall, Commerce & Salem Aves. President, W. H. Wayland, 415 11th Ave., SW.; Financial Secretary, E. C. Wolfenden, 605 10th Ave., SW.; Recording Secretary, C. P. Haber, R. F. D. No. 3.

(a) No. 426, Portsmouth, N. H.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Socialist Hall, 33 Congress St. President, F. C. Hatch, Kittery, Me.; Vice President, N. J. Groux, Portsmouth, N. H.; Financial Secretary, R. C. Mcn-ton, Portsmouth, N. H.; Recording Secretary, R. C. Monton, 301 Richards Ave., Portsmouth, N. H.; Treasurer, Thos. Condon, 1 Rockingham St., Portsmouth, N. H.

(c) No. 427, Springfield, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights, 8 o'clock, at 210 S. 5th St., 3d floor. President, Lee Long, 523 S. Spring St.; Vice President, W. M. Chiles, 430 S. 7th St.; Financial Secretary, C. A. Meador, 821 S. Glenwood Ave.; Recording Secretary, F. E. Lawrence, 430 S. 7th St.; Treasurer, F. C. Bishop, 107 W. Monroe St.

(g) No. 429, Springfield, Mass.—Meets first and third Mondays of each month at C. L. U. Hall, Sanford St. President, John R. McNally, 75 Avon St.; Vice President, Fred L. Beebe, Camp Ground, Liberty St.; Financial Secretary, Warren E. Clark, 304 Central St.; Recording Secretary, Carl N. Butler, 438 N. Main St.; Treasurer, Robert E. Kearin, 109 Buckingham St.

(a) No. 430, Racine, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in Hall Building, Main and 4th Sts. President, George A. Baldwin, 303 Mead St.; Vice President, Ed Schenknerberg, 1239 Superior St.; Financial Secretary, R. M. Hogbin, 623 Lake Ave.; Recording Secretary, O. F. Rush, 1539 Quincy Ave.; Treasurer, Nels J. Rasmussen, 2823 16th St.

(a) No. 442, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first Monday every month in Donahue Building, 246 State St. President, John Wickham, 129 Prospect St.; Vice President, C. D. Keaveney, 743 Nutt St.; Financial Secretary, K. Bruiniers, 402 Summitt Ave.; Recording Secretary, Theo. H. Roberts, 22 Elder St.; Treasurer, F. C. Moorehouse, R. F. D. No. 7, Alplans, N. Y., Box 153.

(a) No. Sub-442, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first Monday of each month in E. W. Hall, 246 State St., Schenectady, N. Y. President, Chessie Chilson, 755 Nutt St.; Vice President, Grace Romeyee, 331 Veeder Ave.; Financial Secretary, Florence Hotaling, Carman, Schenectady Co., N. Y.; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Lillian Selke, 19 N. College St.; Treasurer, Nelic Blackburn, 420 Hulett St.

No. 443, Montgomery, Ala.—Meets Wednesday at Union Headquarters, N. Court St. President, C. F. Parrish, 8 Ryan St.; Vice President, S. R. Clunker; Financial Secretary, W. A. Busby, 129 Noble St.; Recording Secretary, E. G. Bragdon, State Hospital; Treasurer, R. D. Baker, Gen. Del.

(a) No. 444, Carlinville, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Federation Hall, 121½ S. Broad St. President, J. K. Tawey, 218 S. 2d St.; Vice President, W. E. Bowers, 122 E. Nicholas St.; Financial Secretary, A. J. Oller, 319 N. Plum St.; Recording Secretary, W. A. Van Winkle, 248 N. East St.; Treasurer, A. J. Oller, 319 N. Plum St.

No. 453, Billings, Mont.—Financial Secretary, Chas. Warner, 304 N. 23d St.

No. 454, Macon, Ga.—Meets every Monday at Electricians' Hall, 515 Mulberry St. President, G. Palmer, 558 Arch St.; Vice President, F. D. Smyly, 115 Garden St.; Financial Secretary, R. Daunenfelser, 517 Mulberry St.; Recording Secretary, F. W. Goette, 128 Academy St.; Treasurer, J. C. Holmes, 172 Magnolia St.

No. 461, Aurora, Ill.—President, R. J. Gilmore; Vice President, Ed. Bach; Financial Secretary, L. S. Sims; Recording Secretary, J. L. Ouirin, 508 Ogden Ave.; Treasurer, Norbert Berve.

No. 463, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.—President, E. J. Martin, 106 Agnes St. Vice President, G. H. Drysdale, 49 St. German St.; Financial Secretary, G. P. Bobe, 72 Hutchison St.; Recording Secretary, A. Bastien, 3 Emmette St.; Treasurer, T. N. Rowling, 2359 Chateant Briand St.

(a) No. 470, Haverhill, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at present in Federation Hall, No. 2 Gilman Place. President, Wm. Bradley, 72 Merrimack St.; Vice President, F. L. Avilla, 119 Webster St.; Financial Secretary, R. A. Heath, 43 How St.; Recording Secretary, A. C. Crowell, 278 Main St.; Treasurer, L. W. Leavitt, 6 Peabody St.

No. 471, Millinocket, Me.—Financial Secretary, W. J. Boddy, Millinocket, Me.

(a) No. 474, Memphis, Tenn.—Meets Thursday every week at Italian Hall, S. Second St. President, Tate Dawkins, 682 Cox Ave.; Vice President, W. H. Smith, 2053 Union Ave.; Financial Secretary, J. C. S. Lowery, 545 Edgewood Ave.; Recording Secretary, R. W. Dawkins, 812 Vance Ave.; Treasurer, J. E. S. Lowery, 545 Edgewood Ave.

(c) No. 481, Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets every Wednesday at 23 Cosmas Castle, Capital and Maryland. President, P. A. Boland, 23 Cosmas Castle; Vice President, A. Jacobs, 23 Cosmas Castle; J. L. Campbell, 23 Cosmas Castle; Recording Secretary, E. R. Nessler, 23 Cosmas Castle; Treasurer, Thos. Haefling, 23 Cosmas Castle.

(c) No. 494, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets every Thursday night in Jung's Hall, 3d and Sherman Sts. President, W. T. Gute, 1072 6th St.; Vice President, W. Wilke, 715 41st St.; Financial Secretary, J. McCarthy, 225 18th St.; Recording Secretary, J. W. Daley, 1311 10th St.; Treasurer, H. Faber, 1015 33d St.

(a) No. 501, Yonkers, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month in Wiggins' Hall, N. Broadway St. President, Wm. Parslow, Cliff St.; Vice President, A. S. Hobe, 127 Yonkers Ave.; Financial Secretary, F. F. Crowley, 921 Nepperman Ave.; Recording Secretary, J. E. Stillman, 136 Morningside Ave.; Treasurer, C. P. Smith, Jessamine Ave.

(i) No. 503, Boston, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at 987 Washington St., Boston. President, George W. Mooney, 84 Elm St., Charleston; Vice President, George W. Nureau, 3 Colonial Ave., Dorchester, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Frank J. Feil, 771 Somerville Ave., Somerville, Mass.; Recording Secretary, George A. Deans, 9 Appleton St., Atlantic, Mass.; Treasurer, James J. Harrigan, 612 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

(a) No. 506, Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights at Trades and Labor Assembly, Chicago Road. President, Walter Miblock, Vincennes Ave.; Vice President, Sam Patterson, E. 23d St.; Financial Secretary, Thos. P. Ryan, 48 W. 21st St.; Recording Secretary, Otto Koehler, Euclid Ave.; Treasurer, F. E. Martin, Centre Ave.

(c) No. 526, Santa Cruz, Calif.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in Painters' Union Hall, 54½ Pacific Ave. President, H. W. Clark, Box 154; Vice President, C. A. Hunt, 118 Rigg St.; Financial Secretary, J. Tondorf, Box 49; Recording Secretary, F. L. Fitch, 236 Broadway; Treasurer, A. B. Kearney, 72 Plymouth St.

(a) No. 527, Galveston, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Fridays in Cooks and Waiters' Hall, 34 Tremont St. President, Henry Ayems, 2263 Church St.; Vice President, John Herman, 1819 O½ St.; Financial Secretary, P. W. Fox, 924 Market St.; Recording Secretary, A. A. Loden, care of Thurny Elect. Co.; Treasurer, A. W. Balke, 2015 O St.

(a) No. 528, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month in Freie Gemeinde Hall, 262 4th St. President, Paul Behne, 668 37th St., Milwaukee; Vice President, Eugene Colber, 229 Mason; Financial Secretary, James Hagerman, 619 Linus St.; Recording Secretary, Arnold Radtke, 845 69th Ave., West Allis, Wis.

(c) No. 534, New York, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday at Labor Temple, 247 E. 84th St. President, Chas. Reed, 50 E. 59th St.; Vice President, Jos. Lawler, 50 E. 59th St.; Financial Secretary, W. A. Hogan, 50 E. 59th St.; Recording Secretary, G. W. Whitford, 50 E. 59th St.; Treasurer, Eugene Roth, 50 E. 59th St.

(c) No. 536, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and second Saturday nights at 246 State St. President, William Blanchard, 10 Odell St.; Vice President, A. Breck, 222 Van Vranking Ave.; Financial Secretary, T. Rourke, 359 Carrie St.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, J. Reichtmyer, R. F. D. No. 6, Albany Road, Schenectady, N. Y.; Treasurer, L. McIntash, 340 Carrie St.

No. 538, Danville, Ill.—Meets every Monday night at 527½ E. Main St. President, Guy N. Kittle, 109 S. Buchanan St.; Financial Secretary, Wilber R. Current, 25 Tennessee Ave.; Recording Secretary, J. E. Foraqua, 605 N. Collet St.

(l) No. 541, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Federation, 104 Wabash Ave. President, W. D. Cochran, 2642 1st Ave., S.; Vice President, C. H. Finley, 129 4th St., S-E.; Financial Secretary, H. E. Gable, 3317 Nicollet Ave.; Recording Secretary, A. J. Meyrelles, 1500 3d Ave., S.; Treasurer, A. S. Nelson, 819 23d Ave., S.

No. 562, Kenosha, Wis.—Financial Secretary, J. Schippers, 610 Park St.

(f) No. 565, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets second Monday of each month in Donahue Building, State St. President, Joseph Gross, 220 6th Ave.; Vice President, Chas. Tabor, 704 Stanley St.; Financial Secretary, Chas. Van Netten, 811 Duane Ave.; Recording Secretary, E. H. Lester, 219 Broadway; Treasurer, W. P. Mooney, 5 3d St.

(j) No. Sub. 565., Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets every second Monday at 246 State St., Schenectady. President, Mae, Smith, 917 Lincoln Ave., Schenectady; Vice President, Josephine Weldon, 35 Villa Road, Schenectady; Financial Secretary, Alice M. Wright, 717 Vale St., Schenectady; Treasurer, W. P. Mooney, No. 5 3d St., Schenectady.

(a) No. 581, Morristown, N. J.—Meets first and third Mondays at Painters' Hall, Park Place. President, Charles Cronshey, Hanover Ave.; Morris Plains, N. J.; Vice President, Harry Anson, Western Ave.; Financial Secretary, John H. Watson, Glenbrook Place, Morris Plains, N. J.; Recording Secretary, Clarence Smith, 3 Speedwell Place; Treasurer, H. Watson, Morris Plains, N. J.

(c) No. 583, El Paso, Tex.—Meets every Tuesday in Eagle's Hall. President, G. W. Cook, P. O. Box 1105, El Paso, Texas; Vice President, Ray Donaugh, P. O. Box 1105, El Paso, Texas; Financial Secretary, R. J. Harrison, 905 Olive St., El Paso, Texas; Recording Secretary, W. Davis, P. O. Box 1105, El Paso, Texas.

(a) No. 588, Lowell, Mass.—Meets first and third Fridays of the month at Carpenters' Hall, near Merrimac St. President, Chester McDonold, 294 High St.; Vice President, Jamse Myolt, 74 Ludlam St.; Financial Secretary, Hector Parthanas, 91 Aiken St.; Recording Secretary, Fred Roby, 59 Ware St.; Treasurer, Henry Quimby, 52 Willow St.

(j) No. Sub. Local 1-588, Lowell, Mass.—Meets Tuesday or Thursday, at 32 Middle St. President, Louise Loupret, 80 Royal St.; Vice President, Mary Jewett, 10 W. 5th St.; Financial Secretary, Helen Moran, 37 Smith St.; Recording Secretary, Alice Donnelly, 103 Andover St.; Treasurer, Ruth Flint, 63 Woodward Ave.

(c) No. 591, Stockton, Calif.—Meets Monday at Labor Temple, 28 N. Hunter St. President, C. S. Estrada, 210 E. Clay; Vice President, W. H. Day, 335 E. Washington; Financial Secretary, W. R. Gregory, 1017 S. Sutter; Recording Secretary, J. F. Ulrich, 126 S. Pilgrim; Treasurer, W. R. Gregory, 1017 S. Sutter.

(i) No. 592, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets every Thursday at Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland St. President, O. D. Buell, 3410 E. 14th St.; Financial Secretary, R. R. Deer, 3936 Woodland Ave.; Recording Secretary, August J. Pfetzing, Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland Ave.; Treasurer, Hugh S. O'Neill, 2538 Summit St.

(c) No. 595, Oakland, Calif.—Meets Wednesday, 311 14th St. President, M. G. Creps, 3142 High St.; Vice President, L. R. Miller, 2875 Vallecito St.; Financial Secretary, Geo. E. Manes, 1606 Bridge Ave., Fruitvale, Calif.; Recording Secretary, W. J. Parr, 3416 Davis St., Fruitvale, Calif.; Treasurer, A. L. Schaffer, 152 Shafter Ave.

(b) No. 614, San Rafael, Calif.—Meets first Tuesday in the month at Building Trades' Hall, B St. President, W. M. Meagor, Ross Valley; Vice President, H. R. Eklund, San Rafael; Financial Secretary, H. E. Smith, 233 D St.; Recording Secretary, H. E. Jorgensen, 239 D St.; Treasurer H. E. Smith, 233 D St.

(c) No. 617, San Mateo, Calif.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights of each month at B. T. C. Hall, B St. President, A. S. Moore; Vice President, C. Bradford; Financial Secretary, Harry Magee, 134 N. C. St.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Morrison, 116 Griffith Ave.; Treasurer, Chas. Morrison.

No. 620, Sheboygan, Wis.—President, F. V. Cooper; Vice President, Aug. Acker; Financial Secretary, Geo. Fairweather, 1519 N. 3d St.; Recording Secretary, Tom McDonald.

(c) No. 625, Halifax, N. S., Canada.—Meets every third Wednesday of each month at No. 71 Agricola St. President, W. F. Spruin, 108 Edward St.; Vice President, J. Mcagher, 146 Argyle St.; Financial Secretary, F. D. Pierce, 4 Hollis St.; Secretary-Treasurer, H. C. Low, 2 Pleasant Ave.

No. 631, New Burgh, N. Y.—Meets first Friday of each month at Central Labor Hall. Second and Water Sts. President, Charles Olson, 270 N. Water St.; Vice President, Roy Westervelt, City Terrace, New Burgh, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, Edward F. McDonald, 59 William St., New Burgh, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, Lenard Herrman, 312 Broadway, New Burgh, N. Y.; Treasurer, Edward F. McDonald, 59 William St., New Burgh, N. Y.

No. 639, Pt. Arthur, Tex.—President, A. J. Brown; Vice President, F. H. Hoffman; Financial Secretary, R. McDaniel, Box 73; Recording Secretary, G. T. Dunaway; Treasurer, R. McDaniel.

(a) No. 643, Springfield, Mass.—Meets and fourth Mondays of month at C. L. U. Hall, 19 Sanford St. President, John Risley, 610 Armory St.; Vice President, Fred M. Tefft, 55 Harvard St.; Financial Secretary, Geo. J. Lusk, 115 Edgewood St.; Recording Secretary, Joseph Lawless, 52 Vinton St.; Treasurer, Arthur Stroebele, 54 Orleans St.

(j) Sub No. 643, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at C. L. U. Hall, 19 Lanford St. President, Anastasia Viederman, 487 New Bridge St., W.; Vice President, Grace Tinkham, 47 Lowell St.; Financial Secretary, Grace Dailey, 333 Eastern Ave.; Treasurer, Helen Burke, 21 Everett St.

No. 644, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at I. B. E. W. Hall, State St. President, E. J. Anderson, 127 James St., Scotia, Schenectady Co.; Vice President, Wm. Alligeir, 29½ Moyston St.; Financial Secretary, George M. Simpson, Jay St. and Sacandago Road, Scotia, Schenectady Co.; Recording Secretary, E. A. Jandro, 503 Craig St.; Treasurer, Chas. Bachem, 550 S. Center St.

No. 645, Schenectady, N. Y.—President, J. F. Lenahan, 403 Paige St.; Vice President, George Stone; Financial Secretary, Wallace Riley, 626 Chapel St.; Recording Secretary, T. Welch, 332 Germania Ave.; Treasurer, M. Snow.

No. 648, Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in Painters' Hall. President, A. D. Howard, 911 Sycamore St.; Vice President, Celdon Symmes, R. F. D. No. 4; Financial Secretary, Frank Venable, 921 N. 3d St.; Recording Secretary, C. Schafer, 118 S. 3d St.; Treasurer, Roy Schroder, 547 Central Ave.

(c) No. 658, Little Rock, Ark.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in Kirt Hall, 910½ Main St. President, Joe Drees, care Ark Elec. Co.; Vice President, E. L. Ketzscher, care Treadway Elec. Co.; Financial Secretary, F. R. Sibert, 3212 W. 11th St.; Recording Secretary, K. D. Vance, 139 Riverside Ave.; Treasurer, J. C. Dice, 3820 Comp-ton Ave.

(c) No. 659, Dunkirk, N. Y.—Meets first and third Sunday at 3 p. m., in Heyl Block, Central Ave. President, A. G. Johnson, 311 Leopard St., city; Vice President, Emmet Lavonducki, 76 Petaoin St., city; Financial Secretary, F. T. Karrow, 659 W. Doughty St.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Costantino, 56 E. Fifth St., city; Treasurer, Wm. Adamzah, 91 Lake St., city.

No. 664, Brooklyn, N. Y.—President, Jas. Verdon, 287 Bridge St.; Vice President, Wm. Bruns, 408 Cortelyou Road; Financial Secretary, R. H. Lavender, 165 Concord St.; Recording Secretary, Jno. W. Skelton, 89 Waverly Ave.; Treasurer, E. E. Pinckney, 297 E. 7th St.

(c) No. 666, Richmond, Va.—Meets every other Wednesday at Spark's Hall, Broad St. President, W. W. Ingalls, 419 N. 32 St.; Vice President, W. P. Neblett, 210 E. 12th St.; Financial Secretary, W. R. Wright, 801 N. Ave., Brookland Park; Recording Secretary, W. B. Roberts, 400 W. Main St.; Treasurer, L. R. Warinner, 723 N. 26th St.

No. 667, Pittston, Pa.—Meets first and third Monday in Saint Aloys Hall on Main St. President, Frank Miller, 89 Sarle St.; Financial Secretary, Edward G. Ruane, 25 Tedrick Road; Recording Secretary, James C. Brady, Port Griffith, Pa.; Treasurer, Patrick Hurley, Pine St.

(a) No. 668, LaFayette, Ind.—Meets first and third Mondays at Labor Temple, 5th and Columbia Sts. President, Wm. C. Randolph, 411 Brown St.; Vice President, A. Cahill, 1112 Kossuth St.; Financial Secretary, J. H. Glenn, 1107 N. 9th St.; Recording Secretary, I. Williams, 1010 N. 7th St.; Treasurer, J. H. Glenn, 1107 N. 9th St.

(c) No. 675, Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Bucher's Hall, 462 E. Jersey St. President, Leo Brown, 855 Cross St.; Vice President, Edward J. Johnson, 1139 Washington St.; Financial Secretary, Daniel A. Clair, 525 Franklin St.; Recording, Arthur Cannon, 541 Elizabeth Ave.; Treasurer, Frederick Colton, 329 Elizabeth Ave.

(a) No. 677, Gatun, C. Z., R. de Panama.—Meets second Sunday, 3 p. m.; fourth Wednesday, 8 p. m., in I. C. C. Lodge Hall, Gatun. President, Wm. S. Mitchell, Box 8; Vice President, J. W. Smith, Box 8; Financial Secretary, John Lamont, Box 36; Recording Secretary, Chas. J. MacNelley, Box 8; Treasurer, Arthur Woolnough.

(i) No. 679, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Friday at Labor Lyceum Hall, 6th and Brown Sts. President, Gilbert Surfass, 1330 Boston Ave.; Financial Secretary, John Eberle, 1009 Arizona St.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Miller, 160 E. Ontario St.; Treasurer, William Reber, 1230 Harold St.

No. 680, Fon du Lac, Wis.—President, Chas. Hilderbrand, Y. M. C. A., Rm. 312; Vice President, Burt Baker, 224 East Cotton St.; Financial Secretary, W. S. Rowley, 151 Forest Ave.; Recording Secretary, Frank Erickson, 151 Forest Ave.; Treasurer, John O'Brien, 96 Harrison Place.

(b) No. 681, Scotts Bluff, Neb.—Meets last Saturday in month in Rivet House, White St. President, W. W. Phillips, Gering, Neb.; Vice President, Guy Carne, Mitchell; Financial Secretary, Walter Ford; Treasurer, C. J. Gokery.

(a) No. 682, New York, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Schuetzen Hall, 12th St. and Market Place. President, J. S. Morse, 2330 7th Ave., New York City; Vice President, George Hanusler, 825 Prospect St., Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.; Financial Secretary, W. P. Keeler, 300 W. 179th St., New York City; Recording Secretary, B. M. Thompson, 1349 E. 37th St., Brooklyn; Treasurer, William P. Keeler, 500 W. 179th St., City.

(a) No. 685, Roslyn, Wash.—Meets Wednesday nights at N. W. I. Building, Penn. Ave. President, James Manville, Cle Elum, Wash.; President, Wm. Crooks, Cle Elum, Wash.; Financial Secretary, Percy Wright, Box 249; Recording Secretary, James Reese, Roslyn, Wash.; Treasurer, J. A. Cailier, Roslyn, Wash.

(c) No. 692, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets every Thursday night at State National Bank Building. President, F. R. Pope, 423 W. 8th St.; Vice President, J. E. Moore, 617 S. Walker; Financial Secretary, F. E. Voorhies, Room 222, State National Bank Bldg.; Recording Secretary, J. M. Becker, 532 W. 3d St.; Treasurer, R. De Shaffon, 331 W. Frisco St.

No. 694, Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets first and third Tuesdays nights of each month at Atty's Hall, N. Phelps St. President, W. R. Pounders, Hubbard, Ohio; Vice President, C. J. Knittle, 330 Ayers St.; Financial Secretary, F. Korth, 115 Berlin St.; Recording Secretary, J. B. Warhis, 280 E. Federal St.; Treasurer, W. W. Bryn, 72 Montgomery Ave.

(c) No. 695, St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets Tuesday night at K. P. Hall, 7th and Edmond. President, H. A. Bain, 1606 Pacific; Vice President, Earle G. Long, 1633½ Frederick Ave.; Financial Secretary, Wm. Wagner, 2107 Penn St.; Recording Secretary, A. L. Utz, 712 Locust St.; Treasurer W. Valentine, 1334 S. 15th St.

(c) No. 696, Albany, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in Beaver Block, S. Pearl St. President, P. H. Mohr, 6 Ditson Place; Vice President, J. H. Marsh, 321 Washington Ave.; Financial Secretary, J. J. Dowling, 70 Bradford St.; Recording Secretary, T. J. Luddy, Cohoes, N. Y.; Treasurer, C. A. Miller, 1 Columbia Place.

(c) No. 697, Gary, Ind.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Eagle's Hall, Gary, Ind.; meets second and fourth Thursdays at Long's Hall, Hammond, Ind. President, C. A. McGraner, P. O. Box 347, Gary, Ind.; Vice President, R. F. Abbott, 48 Sibley St., Hammond, Ind.; Financial Secretary, R. O. Stiles, P. O. Box 347, Gary, Ind.; Recording Secretary, Thos. Beggs, 483 State St., Hammond, Ind.; Treasurer J. W. Wagner, 685 Washington St., Gary, Ind.

(a) No. 699, Gloucester, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Teamsters' Hall, Main St. President, Warren S. Mitchell, School St., Engine Co.; Vice President, Rodrick P. Frazer, 32 Bass Ave.; Financial Secretary, Eugene R. Lord, 381 Wash. St.; Recording Secretary, Sylvester D. Deering, 18 Washington St.; Treasurer, Sidney S. Favor, 121 Rogers St.

No. 700, Pittsburg, Kan.—Meets Tuesday at Labor Headquarters, N. Broadway St. President, C. A. Wiles, 1704 N. Elm St.; Vice President, George Harmon, care Head Light Bldg.; Financial Secretary, H. H. Borden, P. O. Box 407 or care Borden Elect. Co.; Recording Secretary, H. L. Hodson, W. 8th St.

(a) No. 701, Wheaton, Ill.—Financial Secretary, M. J. Burckal, Wheaton, Ill.

(a) No. 702, Herrin, Ill.—Meets every Sunday at Ingraham Hall, N. Park Ave. President, Lawrence Hundley, Herrin, Ill.; Vice President, John Ampfer, Herrin, Ill.; Financial Secretary, F. D. Springs, 617 S. 18th St., Herrin, Ill.; Recording Secretary, Ransom Little, 304 S. 18th St., Herrin, Ill.; Treasurer, David Baker, Herrin, Ill.

(a) No. 703, Edwardsville, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month in Bohm Hall, Main and Vandalia Sts. President, E. B. Hunter, Edgemont, Ill.; Vice President, G. L. Fisher, 1833 State St., Granite City, Ill.; Financial Secretary, C. H. Hotz; Recording Secretary, E. G. Werner; Treasurer, Wm. Ducl.

No. 706, International Falls, Mass.—Financial Secretary, Geo. Charters, Box 186.

(a) No. 707, Holyoke, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 205 High St. President, Chas. E. Hunter, Dooley's Inn; Vice President, Wm. Larey, 96 Chapin St.; Financial Secretary, F. E. Coward, 94 Sycamore St.; Recording Secretary, Ralph E. Denver, 141 Nonotuck St.; Treasurer, H. H. Bolter, 35 Willow St.

(a) No. 708, Brainerd, Minn.—Meets second Thursday of each month at Theviot Hall, S. 8th St. President, Charles R. Ilse, 223 Kindred St.; Vice President, Dean Wilson, Imperial Block; Financial Secretary, H. Roberts, 1702 E. Oak St.; Recording Secretary, A. Ansdahl, Iron Exchange Hotel; Treasurer, Otto Peterson, Windsor Hotel;

(g) No. 709, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets first and third Mondays of every month in Lewer's Hall, 9th and Spring Garden. President, Chas. Eger, 2422 S. 15th St.; Vice President, W. E. Hartman, 145 Fitzgerald St.; Financial Secretary, W. V. Edwards, 1226 Stiles St.; Recording Secretary,

Jas. Provence, 5352 Yocum St.; Treasurer, Matthew Pierce, 6644 Haddington St.

No. 710, Northampton, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at A. O. H. Hall, Main

St. President, Albert J. Asher, 1 Eastern Ave.; August McKenzie, 15 Hampton Ave.; Financial Secretary, Edward O'Neill, 24 Armory St.; Recording Secretary, Edward O'Neill, 24 Armory St.; Treasurer, John L. Burke, 348 N. King St.

(h) No. 713, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month on 365 W. Madison St. President, John A. Jackson, 4536 Indiana Ave.; Vice President, August Frassel, 655 Aldine Ave.; Financial Secretary, Philip J. McGinn, 365 W. Madison St.; Recording Secretary, A. Lang, 1433 S. 59th Ave., Cicero; Treasurer, Wm. H. Dettman, 1806 N. Fairfield Ave.

(a) No. 714, Charlestown, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of the month in Owl's Hall, 66 Main St. President, R. R. Swanson, 33 Lexington St., Everett, Mass.; Vice President, H. F. O'Connell, 819 4th St., South Boston, Mass.; Financial Secretary, James A. Ago, 62 Barry St., Dorchester, Mass.; Recording Secretary, William N. Bonner, 445 Meridian St., E. Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, A. A. Valois, 133 Kimball Ave., Revere, Mass.

No. 716, Houston, Tex.—Meets Thursday at 1111½ Congress St. President, J. M. Stevens, 2009 Everett St.; Business Agent, K. Whaley, Box 395; Financial Secretary, W. J. Peters, 2006 Jefferson Ave.; Recording Secretary, E. N. Henshaw, 2105 Leeland Ave.; Treasurer, J. V. Shown, Houston Heights, Tex.

(h) No. 717, Boston, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesdays each month in Wells' Memorial Building, Washington St. President, E. J. Hogan, 30 Dundee St.; Vice President, L. S. Blowers, 153 Cornell St., Rosindale, Mass.; Financial Secretary, P. J. McWilliams, 199 Blue Hill Ave., Roxbury, Mass.; Recording Secretary, P. F. Grant, 87 Sheridan St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Treasurer, A. J. Davis, Jr., 18 Fifield St., Dorchester, Mass.

(b) No. 718, Paducah, Ky.—Meets first and third Monday nights at Central Labor Hall, 3d Broadway St. President, George Grim, 718 S. 11th St.; Vice President, J. O. Pate, 4 Jefferson; Financial Secretary, George Brown, 502 S. 6th St.; Recording Secretary, Carl Elmendorf, 439 S. 3d; Treasurer, Geo. B. Brown, 502 S. 5th St.

(a) No. 719, Manchester, N. H.—Meets first and third Fridays each month at 39 Manchester St. President, Forest Evans, 836 Beech St.; Vice President, Sam Adams, 233 Douglas St.; Financial Secretary, Rudolph Scheer, 161 Douglas St.; Recording Secretary, Walter Sims, 432 Lincoln St.; Treasurer, Albert Miville, 325 Central St.

No. 720, Moberly, Mo.—Meets first and third Mondays in each month at 409 Reed St. President, G. T. Little, 409 Reed St.; Vice President, H. B. Riltcher, 409 Reed St.; Financial Secretary, B. W. Sanders, 115 S. 4th St.; Recording Secretary, Harry Solomon, 641 N. Ave.; Treasurer, J. L. Walker, 109 N. Williams St.

(c) No. 722, New Haven, Conn.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades' Council Hall, Chapel St. President, Walter Lines, 1010 Campbell Ave., West Haven, Conn.; Vice President, John J. Bowen, Chapel St.; Financial Secretary, Harry Weston, Jr., 749 State St.; Recording Secretary, Clarence A. Lippe, 65 Grove St.; Treasurer, George R. Saunders, 62 Whitney Ave.

No. 723, Ft Wayne, Ind.—President, T. Fleming, N. Clinton St.; Vice President, F. Sheldon, 1111 Hanna St.; Financial Secretary, Z. Z. Milie, 507 La Salle St.; Recording Secretary, A. Berger, 630 E. Washington St.; Treasurer, S. Evans, Butler St.

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